The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE SENATE AND HOUSE

An Appropriation Which Gave Populist Allen an Opportunity to Air His

REPUBLIC DRY---ROT DESTROYER

"ALLEN A MELANCHOLY EXAMPLE OF POPULISTIC NOTIONS."

The Immigration Bill Passed the House Yesterday — Nicaraguan Canal Bill Discussed in the Senate.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—The Military Academy appropriation bill was passed in the Senate today, after a long and somewhat amusing controversy over an amendment providing for the payment of the expenses of the attendance of the West Point cadets at the inauguration parade. The proposition was made the text, by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) of a dissertation on the virtues of the old Jeffersonian Democratic simplicity, of the "dry rot" which is destroying the American republic as it destroyed the Roman Empire, and of an attack on Mr Gray (Dem., Del.) for inconsistency in attending Democratic caucuses and claiming to be a Democrat, "while to all intents and purposes he had been a Republican for the last three or four years." And there was another distinguished Senator, Mr. Allen added, pointing to the seat of Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.), who said that he, too, was a Democrat. These remarks, made with all the seriousness characteristic of the Nebraska Populist Senator, were received with smiles by the two Senators alluded to and by the whole Senate.

Mr. Gray contented himself with the remark that Mr. Allen was a melancholy example of the effect of Populistic notions, and that he would probably prefer to have a contingent of Coxey's army attend the inauguration parade; and Mr. Allen admitted that that would be a little more relevant.

Finally the amendment was rejected—yeas 20, nays 58, and the bill was passed. It appropriates $479,572, or $5,060 more than the bill as it passed the House. This $5,000 is for the purchase of one Maxim semi-automatic five-pounder quick firing gun.

The memorial of Henry Dupont of Delaware in which he asserts that his claim to a seat in the Senate was defeated last session through a miscount, or through a mistake about pairs, was presented by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) and was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Nicaraguan bill was taken up. It gave rise to quite a spirited debate, in the course of which Mr. Sherman suggested although he would vote for the bill in any form presented, that it would be better to let it lie over until next session, and intimated that he would favor the negotiation of a new treaty on the lines of the Frelinhuysen Zavala treaty. A motion to recommit the bill was made by Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) and was pending when the Senate at 4:45 adjourned until tomorrow.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—By a vote of 131 to 118, the House today agreed to the conference on report on the immigration bill, which embodied substantially a new measure, being different in some respects from either the Senate or House bill. Speeches in favor of the report were made by Messrs. Danford (Rep., Ohio), who presented it from the conferees; C. W. Stone (Rep., Pa.), Johnson (Rep., Ind.), Corliss (Rep. Mich.), Morse (Rep., Mass.) Wilson (Dem., S. C.), Taylor (Rep., Ohio) and Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) and in opposition to it by Messrs. Bartholdt (Rep., Mo.), Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration; Buck (Dem., La.), Parker (Rep., N. J.), Walker (Rep., Mass.), Cannon (Rep., Ill.), Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio), Dolliver (Rep., Iowa) and Boatner (Dem., La.)

Chairman Bartholdt refused to sign the report of the committee recommending the bill.

The principal objection to the bill was the clause requiring immigrants to read and write "in the language of their native or resident country."

This, it was pointed out, would prevent several classes of people in Europe and in Central America and Mexico from gaining admission to the United States because they do not speak either of the languages to which the clause limits them. It was admitted that the language was intended to prevent the coming of the great body of Russian Jews.

The vote was taken on the adoption of the conference report, and on a division it was agreed to—116 to 105. Mr. Bartholdt demanded the yeas and nays which resulted—yeas 131, nays 117.

The usual motion to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table having been made by Mr. Danford and agreed to, the House at 4:45 adjourned until tomorrow.

Thousands of Cattle Die.

Denison, Tex., Jan. 27.—Prominent stock men of the Indian Territory and the Pan Handle report that the recent blizzard has resulted in the death of thousands of cattle on the range. For the first time in a number of years large water courses are frozen over.

A CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS.

It Discusses the Tariff Question—The Words "Tariff Should Be Made as Low as Possible" Bring On a Lively Discussion.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 27.—The convention of the National Association of Manufacturers in session here today adopted resolutions favoring the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, which opens its gates on May 1, 1897, and recommending that the members of the National Association of Manufacturers give it their most cordial support.

The committee to consider the question of tariff reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Association of Manufacturers that the tariff law should be revised at the earliest possible moment in order that uncertainty may be removed, confidence restored and business permitted to revive.

Resolved, That rates of duty should be made as low as possible consistent with adequate protection of our manufacturing and agricultural industries and the labor they employ. The tariff should contain only specific duties or mixed ad valorem and specific duties.

Resolved, That Congress be invited to re establish and extend the system of reciprocity which may be employed to secure for us tariff favors in Latin American and other markets in which we are the largest buyers, while Europe is the preferred seller solely because of the lower wage rates and lower general costs of production in European factories.

The resolutions caused a lively discussion. Mr Hamilton, of California, contended that importers had no business in the convention, as their interests are directly opposed to the interests of the manufacturers of the United States. He asserted that Congress is composed largely of lawyers and scheming politicians, who "hold the country up" simply to get the popular vote of the country.

Mr Hamilton said that he had no use for the convention if it did not demand adequate protection. Mr. Hamilton charged that the importers of the country are lobbying to have the Ways and Means Committee make the duties in the new bill as low as possible. Mr Hamilton spoke earnestly and almost passionately as he pleaded for a high protective tariff, and was warmly applauded as he concluded.

Mr. Hastings of Delaware criticised Mr. Hamilton's remarks as tending to mislead, probably unintentionally, the convention as to the sense of the resolution.

Mr. Hastings argued that the words in the resolution "should be made as low as possible," did not mean that American industries should receive full protection. Mr. Hamilton replied to Mr. Hastings and objected to the resolution being made to represent the sense of the association on the question of the tariff. Mr. Hamilton proceeded that the competition of Japan and other oriental countries would ruin the United States unless their goods were barred out.

Mr. Hamilton asked that the words "as low as possible" in the resolution be stricken out. In the course of his remarks, Mr Hamilton referred to Mr. Hastings' business—iron plates—and Mr. Hastings replied that he did not want any higher protection in his business, and he believed he voiced the wishes of all those in his business when he said that the present duty was high enough.

Mr. Heber Clarke, replying for the committee, stated that the resolutions were prepared with the idea of meeting the wishes of all as far as a happy mean between extreme high protection and low protection.

Mr Clarke explained that the word "adequate" was intended to mean a duty which would protect, for instance, if one article wants ten per cent. protection and another 100 per cent., then the association asked for these duties and so adequate protection would be afforded each of these industries.

Mr. Tompkins, of North Carolina, argued for a duty between the extreme protectionists and the free trader and favored the resolutions.

G. F. Hanson, of Georgia, a member of the committee, argued at length in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Hanson contended that a moderate tariff with fair protection should be asked for.

Mr. Solomon, of Newark, N. J., registered himself against the words "as low as possible."

An amendment striking out the words "as low as possible," and substituting the words "shall be as low as consistent with," was offered. On a vote the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 75 to 51.

On motion, the words "rates of duty" were changed to read "that duties shall be as," etc. The resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

It was agreed to send a copy of the resolutions as passed to each member of this and the next Congress.

The following resolution introduced from the Committee on Resolutions was agreed to after some debate:

"That the Senate of the United States is hereby urgently requested to enact such a law as will allow distillers to bottle distilled spirits in bond so that the restrictions now placed upon our manufacturers which prevents the exportation of distilled spirits in bottles and cases in bond may be removed, thereby largely increasing our export trade to all parts of the world, particularly in Central and South America and Mexico; and affording our manufacturers opportunity for successfully competing with foreign competition, particularly Canadian distillers, who now enjoy this privilege to the detriment of home producers."

FONG CHING-LITTLE PETE

Was Laid Away With All Due Pagan Form and Ceremony.

ROAST PIGS, SHEEP AND POULTRY

WAS A FEATURE IN THE PROCESSION AND CEREMONY.

Little Pete's Death Will Be Avenged and Murder is Expected to Be Rampant During Their Holidays.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 27.—The funeral of Fong Ching, otherwise known as Little Pete, the murdered leader of the San Yup society, took place yesterday and was conducted with all due Pagan form and ceremony.

The principal services were held at Little Pete's late residence, 819 Washington street, where his shoe factory is located.

Many large and handsome floral pieces were arranged about the casket, most of them the gifts of Chinese, though the donors of several were Caucasians. There was much that was picturesque in the strange chanting of the priests, the barbaric notes of the Chinese musicians, the paper burning ceremonies, etc.

During the morning eighteen roast pigs, two roast sheep and wagon loads of poultry, sweetmeats, etc., were sent to the cemetery, and thither the ways were conveyed. The San Yups marched in a body as did several other societies to which the deceased had belonged, and the line of carriages was fully a mile long.

After the funeral a meeting was held by the See Yup society which, it is alleged, plotted Pete's murder in celebration of his death. There is general joy in the society over the event, and with them it is considered that the death of their enemy is one of the biggest victories in the history of Chinatown. Peace reigned in Chinatown last night, but Hatchetmen from all sections of the Pacific coast are hurrying to San Francisco to avenge the death of Little Pete. The majority of the San Yups and upper class believe that murder will be rampant in Chinatown during the holidays, which begin February 1. The noise which usually attends the celebrations at that time will afford the highbinders an opportunity to use their weapons with little danger of detection.

COLONEL D. C. DUPONT

REOPENS HIS CONTEST FOR SEAT IN THE U. S. SENATE.

It All Hinged Upon Senator Jones' Pair.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—Col. H. A. Dupont of Delaware, in connection with his prayer for the re-opening of his claim to a seat in the Senate, today submitted a supplementary petition, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In this new petition Mr. Dupont claims that the refusal to seat him was due to the wrongful pairing of Senator Jones of Nevada against Mr. Dupont, with Senator Wolcott, on the statement made by Senator Brice that Mr. Jones had given authority to pair him against Dupont.

Mr. Dupont intimates that if the privilege is accorded him he expects to be able to show that there was no authority for pairing Senator Jones in opposition to his being seated; that if this announcement of this pair had not been made the vote would have resulted in a tie, which would have caused the failure of the resolution declaring him not entitled to a seat and would have left the question pending in the Senate.

As a necessary consequence he claims that "the affirmative resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections is still before the Senate as a question of high constitutional and personal privilege." The paper also states that the Wolcott-Jones pair was not announced from the clerk's desk, and he claims the privilege of reopening the case on well-established parliamentary practice, that whenever an erroneous announcement of the record of a vote is made, the vote becomes null and void on discovery of the error.

In the petition appear quotations from the Record which show that while the announcement of the pair was made on the authority of Senator Brice, he himself was not present.

Town Creek, N. C., Wants Improvements

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—Colonel Heap's corps of engineers, in a report laid before the House today on a preliminary examination of Town Creek, Brunswick county, North Carolina, recommends its improvement to the extent of $8 500.

Bank Cashier Suicides.

Leigh, Neb., Jan. 27.—Last night Frank J Lespa, cashier of the Clarkson State Bank at Clarkson, Neb., committed suicide. He had recently sold an interest which he held in the bank, and no reason for his act can be assigned.

MR. PRITCHARD INDISPOSED

MR. SKINNER EXPRESSES HIMSELF AS SATISFIED

Over the Result of the Caucus in Raleigh Last Night.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—Senator Pritchard arrived today, but was too indisposed from cold to go to the Senate in the furious snow storm that has the city in its icy grip.

Speaking of the Republican caucus in Raleigh last night, Mr. Skinner says the result is satisfactory to him. No self respecting Populist, he says, can be dog whipped out of the party by a man who has been publicly denounced by the vice-presidential candidate of the Populist party as a traitor.

J. B. H.

Strudwick-Arrowsmith.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Hillsboro, Jan. 27.—Miss Mary Strudwick, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Dr. Wm. Strudwick of this city, was united in marriage today at three o'clock at the home of her parents to Mr. J. M. Arrowsmith of Carlisle, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Arrowsmith will reside in Greensboro, N. C.

FORTY SHOTS FIRED.

A Battle in Which Eight of the Number Took Effect.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 27.—Late yesterday afternoon, on Green River, near Brownsville, a battle occurred in which forty shots were fired, eight of which took effect. The combatants were Eugene Carrier, J. I Carrier, Nathan Scaggs and Lutner Scaggs on one side and G. W Hazelip, Alfonso Hazelip and his son on the other. G. W Hazelip was shot in the groin and hand and Alfonso in the breast, arm and side. Nathan Scaggs was shot in the shoulder and Ben Scaggs a bystander, in the arm. The two Hazelips will die. The trouble occurred over the alleged betrayal of the Carriers' sister by Alfonso Hazelip. All are prominent people.

Wolcott Gone to Paris.

London, Jan. 27.—United States Senator E. O. Wolcott, with his family, started for Dover this morning en route for Paris, where he will continue his mission in the interest of bimetallism. Among the passengers on board the train with Mr Wolcott was General Charles Paine, of Boston.

AN ELEGANT BANQUET

COMPLIMENTARY TO MISS JOSIE TAYLOR AND MISS DAISY COX,

Guests of Miss Lilly Richards at Hillsboro North Carolina.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Hillsboro, N. C., Jan. 27.—An elegant banquet was given at the home of Mr. W. E. Stewart last night from 9 to 10:30 o'clock, complimentary to Miss Josie Taylor and Miss Daisy Cox, two of Durham's most charming and beautiful young "belles," who are the guests of Miss Lily Richards. Among the invited guests who were present were Miss Josie Taylor of Durham with Mr J. C Cheek, Miss Daisy Cox of Durham with Mr. W. H. Rosemond, Miss Lily Richards of Hillsboro with Mr. D. S. Tinnin, Miss Ella Cheek with Mr. T. D. Tinnin, Jr., Miss Jennie Tinnin with Mr. N. W. Brown, Miss Nettie Tinnin with Mr. C R. Parish, Miss Lily Adams with Mr. T. M. Foster, Miss Alice Padgett with Mr. George Lynch, Miss Floy Booker with Mr. W. J. Rosemond, Miss Willie Wooten with Mr. F. R. Faucette.

After the banquet a delightful german was given. The german was led by Mr. J. C. Cheek with Miss Josie Taylor of Durham, assisted by Mr. T. D. Tinnin, Jr., with Miss Cheek.

This was the greatest social function of the kind ever witnessed in Hillsboro.

Considering the Treaty.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today considered the general treaty of arbitration between this country and Great Britain without reaching a conclusion. The general drift of the discussion indicated that the instrument must be amended so as to eliminate any possible inclusion of questions concerning the domestic or foreign policy of either of the contracting parties.

It is believed by some members of the committee that a conclusion will be reached at a special meeting on Saturday and that the treaty will be reported to the Senate Monday.

Farewell Peffer; Good Boy, Good-bye.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 27.—At noon today the Kansas Legislature met in joint convention and elected Wm. A. Harris to the United States Senate, to succeed Mr. Peffer.

A GENUINE KICKER

He Kicks the Bill Gotten Up by the State Teachers' Association, and

FALLS BACK ON THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN

OF LONG AGO AS SOMETHING GREATLY SUPERIOR.

The Friends of the Bill Will Have Something to Say About the Matter.

To The Tribune.

The bill now before the Legislature gotten up by the State Teachers' Association is worse, if possible, than any thing heretofore presented. Beyond creating nice offices for 30 or 40 teachers, there is nothing whatever in the bill. If it had been the intention of the teachers to have gotten up a school law for their especial benefit, they could not improve upon the present monstrosity in ten years. I am pained and chagrined over the failure of the association. Like many others, I expected something real tangible from the association. The bill contemplates dividing the State into school districts, composed of two or more counties, and to appoint a supervisor of schools for each district. Duplin county, for instance, has 120 public schools, and they are mostly all run between December 1st and March 1st, 90 days. Now if there was going to be supervision that really supervised, it would require the services of the supervisor in that county alone the whole season. The supervisor should spend at least one day at each school each year, but under the present bill before the Legislature the supervisor would never see one-third of the schools.

Again, it is provided that the same supervisor examine the teachers for two or more counties. This is one feature of the law that might not be objected to since there will only be one examination during the year, but the idea of pretending to give an institute for the benefit of the teachers for one week each year and examine 50 or 75 teachers the same week, is ridiculously absurd. Being something of a cross-roads ex-teacher, I reiterate, I am pained and disgusted at this bill. Any one who ever attended these one week institutes know the truth of the assertion when I say that if these institutes are to do any good then it would take at least one week for that alone. It would take a week to thoroughly examine 50 or 75 teachers. For the benefit of the children and the taxpayers, who do not want to see their money wasted, I trust that this bill will die aborning. We live in an age of justice and fair play. While there are many sincere friends of the public schools—many who want to improve them, if not now sooner or later—the friends of the public schools will agree with me when I say that the old Democratic law, which required a county superintendent and board of education for each county will never be improved upon. We were a teacher under that system and we know of the working of the present law, and I must acknowledge, for the benefit of the schools, that the former law was infinitely superior. The old law required the superintendent to live at the county seat and to countersign all vouchers. Now it is the chairman of the Board of Commissioners who does this, and he can live in any hollow in the county. Gentlemen of the Assembly, you are there to make laws for the benefit of the people, and the greatest service you can do the public schools is to re-enact the Democratic law that was repealed in 1895. I am in favor of the best laws, irrespective of what party enacts them. If taxes were to be increased the schools might be improved upon, but unless this is done the old law is the best. Even the present law is superior to the one contemplated.

If this bill becomes a law somebody is going to be sick. The present law requiring teachers to pay for their examination is a grievious error. Human nature is the same the world over. If the examiner is to get his pay by examining, then the more he examines the more pay. He must also encourage this coming, and the only way he can do this is to give certificates to unworthies. This has gone so far in some counties till first grade teachers are compelled to teach for $20 and $25, or leave the field for others less competent. Real good teachers are driven out of the business in many cases.

Abolish this fee system and elect superintendents and pay them for examining teachers, then there will be no inducement to give incompetent certificates.

S. M. HILL.

Fire, Flames and Destruction.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 26.—For over two hours this afternoon the business section of the city was threatened with destruction by fire. Flames broke out in the Post livery stables, on Clair street, between the postoffice and Hotel Jefferson, and were with difficulty confined to that building. Twenty five horses and numerous vehicles were destroyed and the building gutted. The total loss 50,000 dollars with little insurance.

The fire destroyed one residence and damaged two others on Robinson avenue, involving a loss of about 10,000 dollars.

NO HOME RULE FOR CUBA

GOMEZ CRITICISES PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

No Compromise With Spain—50,000 Rifles and 1,000 Cartridges for Each Would Settle the Business.

Atlanta, Ga., January 27—The Evening Constitution published today an authentic interview with Gen. Maximo Gomez in which he denies that he ever wrote a letter favoring home rule for Cuba. He opposes a compromise with Spain and says that if he had 50,000 rifles and 1,000 cartridges for each he could drive Weyler off the island within a month. The General criticises Mr. Cleveland for non-interference.

The interview was obtained by C. H. Hernando, who was sent to Cuba by Rev. A. J. Diaz with a commission to have a personal interview with Gen. Gomez.

Dr. Diaz is the Baptist missionary who was released from Moro castle last summer through the intervention of the United States. Mr. Hernando wrote him from Jaruco under date of January 19. Hernando went from Atlanta direct to Havana. He left that city as a Cuban cow boy and two days later reached the camp of Gomez in the mountains of Las Escaleros De Jaruca.

Hernando says: "Although it was not yet 6 o'clock in the morning, the General was up, booted, wearing his large sombrero and a clean linen dress. The only arms he wore was a small Spanish revolver.

"Upon acquainting the general with the report that he had given his adhesion to the policy of home rule or autonomy for Cuba, the same as accorded to Canada by Great Britian, he said emphatically: 'No, sir; I have written no such letter nor given my assent to the policy. I am the general in command of the Cuban forces and my only business is to plan and fight battles in order to drive out the Spanish from the island, to bring the war to a successful issue. I have been entrusted with this duty by the Cuban government through its proper agencies.

"If any action is ever taken in regard to the political settlement of Cuba, it will have to be by President Cisneros and his cabinet, who alone are authorized to act. Besides this, there is an article in the Constitution which we have adopted, providing that even the President and his cabinet would have to call the General Assembly to settle such an important matter as this. My only duty is to fight to keep the banner of Cuba flying, and in no manner would I conflict with the properly constituted authority of my government."

"'But,' I asked the general, 'do you know of any movement even on the part of the government for such a purpose as this?'

"'Why, no,' replied the general. 'The Cuban people were never so determined as they are now. At no time since the beginning, has the army been in better condition, or better drilled than it is at present. Our men are full of enthusiasm for the independence of our country, and never in its history have they been so set against taking advantage of any temporary offer. The Cuban army and the Cuban people have started out for absolute independence, and they will never lay down their arms until it has been achieved.'

"Directing the attention of Gen. Gomez to the unfriendly policy of Mr. Cleveland, he smiled grimly and said:

"When we rose up in arms against Spanish tyrrany we did so trusting in God and in ourselves. We know the enemy whom we had elected to meet, so that we did not measure the stature of the giant, or the power of the lion. Consequently we are here, armed and organized and ready to sacrifice our lives for Cuba."

The General walked up and down as he spoke, his eye flashing, then he added:

"'I know I should be guarded in what I say. Mr. Cleveland is at the head of a great nation, for whose people I have the most profound respect, and he is well acquainted with the truth, but no man who was not of Anglo-Saxon descent could act so cold-bloodedly as he has done. I know all the people of the United States are in favor of our cause, and am acquainted with the position of the United States Senators, although there has been some friction among them, for which I am sorry.

"There is one thing, however, that I do not understand—how it is that Mr. Cleveland can be so complacent with the Spanish government, which has insulted his flag, as Weyler has done in Cuba and as has been done in Spain; how Mr. Cleveland can rest content when he sees the Spanish government shedding the innocent blood of noncombatants, is past my comprehension. If it was only for humanity's sake, he ought to stop the barbarities in a friendly way.'

"At this point the General dropped that point of the conversation, and in reply to a question as to how long he thought the war would last; said:

"If I could have 50 000 rifles and 1,000 cartridges for each gun I would clean Weyler and his troops from the island inside of thirty days. I have endeavored in my conduct of the war to observe the rules of humanity. I have refrained almost at the point of revolutions in my ranks of making reprisals for barbarities never known in history before. We say that we are in this fight for life or death, that even the strongest suggestion of peace which Spain can make, is only for the purpose of gaining advantage."

Only a Few $100.000 Short.

New York, Jan. 27.—Treasury balances: Coin, $122,510,120; currency, $52,349,550.

PRES. ALDERMAN INAUGURATED

Ceremonies Witnessed by a Great Concourse of People.

A SIGNIFICANT EVENT

Able and Learned Addresses by Distinguished Speakers.

PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

FORMAL INDUCTION INTO OFFICE BY THE GOVERNOR.

A Man from the Public Schools Called to the Head of the University—A Teacher Who Has Never Been Anything Else—Sketch of the New President.

Yesterday dawned dark, damp and dismal. Sleet was upon the ground and a cold mist in the air, and a raw, freezing, biting atmosphere made a day altogether as disagreeable as one ever sees in this part of the Sunny South. Early in the day the mist was succeeded by hail, and that in turn was followed by snow; but during the live long day there was not a rift in the clouds or one single ray of sunshine to penetrate the gloom. It was not such a day that one would have chosen for so important a function as the inauguration of a president of the University of North Carolina; but it is not in man to order the elements; so the weather was taken as it came, and the train load of visitors that went from Raleigh to Chapel Hill made the best of it, submitting gracefully to the inconvenience, and almost forgetting the discomforts in the pleasures that had been so generously provided for them.

Starting from Raleigh at nine o'clock, the visiting delegation of State officers, members of the Legislature, newspaper men and many others arrived upon the University grounds in a little more than two hours.

At the doors of the spacious chapel they were met by a reception committee of students, and were at once made to feel comfortable. Taking a seat at a table in front of the rostrum, THE TRIBUNE representative had a fine opportunity for taking observations. The first thing that attracted his attention was the graceful drapery of blue and white that relieved the appearance of the walls and the columns supporting the galleries. A numerous group of students occupied seats in the gallery immediately over the entrance, and as distinguished guests entered the room, arose and greeted them with a hearty rah, rah, rah. The mandolin club occupied seats at the right of the rostrum, and the glee club at the left, and at intervals contributed musical selections, which gave a pleasing variety to the exercises.

Promptly at noon, the procession of president, faculty and distinguished guests, headed by the Governor, entered the chapel while the students rent the air with enthusiastic cheers. Among those who occupied seats upon the rostrum were Governor Daniel L. Russell, President Edwin A. Alderman of the University, Lieutenant-Governor Charles A. Reynolds, Hon. Kemp P. Battle of the faculty, Prof. M. C. S. Noble of Wilmington Graded Schools, Rev. Dr. B. F. Dixon, Prof. Nicholas M. Butler of Columbia University, Rev. Lennox B. Turnbull of Durham, Mr. Robert H. White of the University, Hon. Thomas S. Kenan, master of ceremonies.

In the audience were many of the alumni of the University and citizens of North Carolina who have attained distinction in the various industries and professions.

After a selection by the mandolin club, Dr. Dixon led in prayer. He prayed fervently for the Divine blessing upon the University, its president, faculty and students, the State and its Governor.

With a few well chosen words, Col. Kenan introduced Mr. Robert Herring Wright, who spoke as follows on behalf of the students:

Mr. R. H. Wright's Address.

Today is an eventful one in the history of our University and one of great joy to all who are interested in its welfare; for today the University of North Carolina witnesses the inauguration of a new president.

For the past five years this institution had at its head a will power and an intense vitality that could move the inert and indifferent; and, through its deep interest in the education of the youth of the State, secure and maintain the support of the entire student body. A born leader, his fame has gone abroad, and a State which is an empire in itself with its teeming population and vast resources has attracted our whilom president to its broad field of action.

Not long did it take for public opinion in the outer world to agree with the student body that another scion of North Carolina was the destined successor of Dr. Winston. Happy were we to know North Carolina had a son and this University an alumnus so admirably suited to fill this responsible position. Our great expectations and high hopes grew into convictions, and four months of administration have filled us with increasing satisfaction and pleasure. I feel no hesitation, Sir, in saying you have already won the enthusiastic support of the whole constituency which you direct. We have never seen the inner life of the University purer nor its students more earnest and progressive. And this happy beginning is the augury of mutual understanding, a cordial fellowship in work and service for our Alma Mater, which will make her felt in every part of the State. Indeed the citizen may point with pride to the advanced methods of his own University. He may well rejoice that its elevated standards of instruction and its esprit du corps have not estranged her sons from the traditions of their fathers or blinded them to the duties of the hour and the pressing needs of their less favored fellowmen. Well may he be congratulated that while in the North and the South and the West she is credited with scholarly thoroughness, culture and vital force; that at home she cherishes her peoples' interests and supplies nurture and vigor to the body politic pervading the ranks of her leaders and forming a living bond between them and the great public school system; that indeed, she is "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

"Wisdom is justified of her children" justified in this opportune choice.

State pride, patriotic feeling, as well as culture and scholarship, join hands today with the student to set in his place the efficient executive, the trained teacher, the friend of the youth, and of the whole people. With welcome and hearty greeting we bid you and our Alma Mater God-speed in your glorious work.

Dr. Kemp P. Battle, who was the first president of the University after the war, spoke on behalf of the faculty as follows:

Dr. Battle's Address.

Fourteen years ago, at the commencement of 1882, in the days when Senator Butler and President McIver, Rev. Drs. R. T. Bryan and R. Strange, the Winston brothers and Judge Coble, Attorney-General Walser and Electors Aycock and Craige, and other prominent men, were in this miniature world displaying the qualities of mind and heart, which have made them conspicuous figures in our State, I presented to that excellent governor and friend of the University for his bachelor's degree one who was of highest scholarship in his class. He had previously carried off prizes much sought after by our students, and especially the Representative and Mangum medals for excellence in oratory. Never before or since have the faculty in my day awarded a diploma to a graduate more certain of future success.

In "Auld Lang Syne," in the times of President Polk and Vice President King, and of Drs. Hawkes and Robert Hall Morrison of Mangum, Branch, Pearson Ashe, Morehead, Graham, Bragg and Dobbin, and later of Ransom and Pettigrew and Vance, and other great men, it was the unbroken custom for those worthy to be crowned with the wreath of oratory, to adopt as their life work the pulpit or the bar. I had not noticed in my graduate any peculiar leanings to the ministerial calling, and hence I was confident that I could see in the near future clients crowding to pour into his pockets the grateful fees, and brandishing his graceful arms before the imprisoned twelve in the jury box. And I could see him on the political stump, demonstrating with sonorous voice the angelic goodness of his own principles and the diabolical wickedness of those of his opponents.

My imagination was a lying prophet. Like Solomon of old he chose the better part. He looked out over our State and beheld children growing up in the gloomy ravines of ignorance, stunted and distorted, with minds gaunt and hungry and brutish. From the craggy peaks of the Unaka Mountains to the shifting sand dunes of Chicamicomico he saw bounteous gifts of nature uncared for and undeveloped. He saw our people with all the virile qualities of the great Anglo-Norman race the subject among our sister States of ridicule or caustic sarcasm. Spurning the temptation to engage in the pursuit of riches, or political honor, he determined to devote all the energies of heart and mind and soul to the uplifting of the children of the land.

It was a noble determination. The world is just beginning to recognize the true greatness of the teacher's calling. It is just beginning to understand that the training of youth is a science, as well as an art—that to secure highest effectiveness, its worthy followers must have peculiar knowledge and skill and be placed by the side of the greatest of all professions, the equal of all.

We honor with abundant praise him by whose skill two blades of grass grow where one grew before, but cattle crop a grateful food on bleak and barren hills. How much more worthy of lasting praise is he by whose care new ideas spring up in a barren mind, lofty aspirations in the place of low and grovelling instincts. The missionary sails for benighted lands followed by the prayers of thousands of loving souls. Let us not forget that all around us, at our firesides, the delight of our homes, are beings who without loving and intelligent training, would grow up wild as the dusky savages, who tear with their teeth human flesh on the banks of the Tanganyika. The sculptor from the misshapen block fashions the divine perfection of the finished statue, so it is the province of the teacher from the rude material of uncultured youth to rear up the majesty of the god-like man.

It should be remembered that the public school system is an organization, and like all organizations its most important part is the head, without which it is a lifeless corpse. Without teachers of cultivated minds, genial manners and Christ-like hearts, heavy taxation, costly apparatus, spacious buildings are useless. The greatest statesman of modern times, the blood and iron Bismarck, wishing to reconcile recaptured Strassburg to the German Fatherland gave, not wealth of architecture, lofty columns, great works of sculpture and painting, but learned professors to teach in plain and homely halls the God-given truths of all branches of knowledge.

Our graduate realized these truths. He determined to gain special qualifications for his task. He explored the history of teaching in all ages to learn the secrets of its masters. He sought out experts of the present to gain minute knowledge of their methods. He made practical application of the principles he learned with such success that he soon stood among the foremost in his profession.

The teachers, recognizing his worth, chose him as the president of their association. The Superintendent of Public Instruction pressed him into the service of imparting his experience to the teachers in the counties. He co-operated with the able and enthusiastic McIver in securing for the young women the Normal and Industrial Institute. On urgency of President Winston, always on the look out for best material for his faculty, our sagacious Board of Trustees induced him to take charge of the chair for special training of teachers and the conduct of our Summer school. There is not a county which has not felt the influence of his instruction, and the winged words of his public addresses have flown to all observers of educational progress throughout the Union.

In all these relations our graduate showed executive power, knowledge of men, ability to influence others, restless energy, indomitable pluck, and withal the virtues and courtesies of the Christian gentleman.

And so when the University of a distant State, with larger income than ours, cast its envious lasso over the neck of our able and progressive Winston, and carried him off to the banks of the Colorado, the eyes of all intellgent men of our State, and especially of our keen-sighted Board of Trustees, placed the crowning honor of the Presidency of the University, the constitutional head of the public school system on the head of this ripened product of our University, prepared by long experience in public school work—Edwin Anderson Alderman.

Happy omen it is for our future educational progress. For the first time in our history this highest office in the hierarchy of teachers is given not to one who, like Caldwell and Chapman and Pool, "wagged their heads in a pulpit; not to one like Swain and Battle, whose experience was gained at the bar and in political office; not to one like Caldwell and Pool and Winston, whose reputations were won in professional chairs; but to one whose fame has come from arduous and successful labors for the teachers and the children of our public schools.

Pardon me for a little egotism. Not one in all this audience feels the pride which fills my heart this day. All the colleagues who aided me in renewing the life of the moribund University are gone—all but two—to the Spirit Land. In the office, with whose cares and responsibilities I wrestled for fifteen years, and which I so gladly exchanged for my present duties, I see inducted one of my own boys, fully qualified by genius, experience and character to take charge of the institution of my love, with which I have been connected for over fifty years, and to conduct it to ever increasing prosperity and honor. Calling to witness you, Governor Russell, and your Board of Trustees, and the honorable members of the General Assembly, in the presence of the worthy young man with whom we are co-laborers, and of this fair audience, for myself and my colleagues, I pledge to him our cordial and loyal support.

When Governor Russell arose to deliver his address inducting the president into office, he wss greeted with generous applause, and when he delivered the symbols of office to Dr. Alderman, the students and audience cheered again and again. The Governor began by offering a few words of explanation to the audience. He said, that as Governor of North Carolina, it was his duty to give advice to the Legislature, and that he would advise the gentlemen present to compare notes when several were to speak upon the same subject. He had prepared, he said, a speech for the occasion, but he had found that every good point in it had been admirably covered by Dr. Battle. But the audience found that the Governor's speech fairly bristled with good points; and as he made them, one after another, was warmly applauded. His excellency spoke as follows:

Governor Russell's Speech.

Mr. Alderman: You have been called to the head of a University with a splendid history behind it and a greater future before it.

Speaking for the Board of Trustees, I feel authorized to say that your election was in furtherance of the policy of selecting for principals of our schools and colleges school men, rather than lawyers or politicians, doctors or divines or men of other professions. We felt that the profession of teaching should become more enlarged and more distinctive. We want an army of educated men and women whose exertions and ambitions shall be devoted to the profession of teaching, a profession which should go hand in hand with other learned professions and give equal promise of emolument and eminence.

No words of mine can quicken your realization of the honor or augment your sense of the responsibility which this promotion confers. We believe that you are fitted for this great work and qualified to keep the institution on that high plane where it has been left by your learned and eminent predecessors. When North Carolina shall come to count her jewels, none shall shine with briguter lustre than this college, which, a hundred years ago, the fathers founded and builded better than they knew. In the century of its existence waves after waves of her youth have passed from its portals to break and beat upon the rocks and shores of active life. In every field of intellectual and moral endeavor its influence has been felt. Her sons have gone from these chambers so instructed and cultivated as to be able to impart knowledge, confer rational pleasures and benefit those around them. The training acquired here has available some of them to command the applause of listening Senates. The discipline and learning of these halls have shone in field and forum, in cabinet and council. While we are proud of its past, we should strive for a greater usefulness in its future—to send out those whose triumphs in practical affairs, in art and science, in extension and invention, in subjecting the forces of nature to the wants and the elevation of man, shall endure after the victories resulting in what men call political fame shall have sunk in oblivion.

Let us hope that the early years of our administration will bring an equipped and flourishing school of technology. The time is coming when no man will be considered educated unless he knows something of chemistry and understands the principles of electricity and steam. We should be passing the period when the educated planter knows as little of the mechanism of his reaper or mower or engine as the illiterate descendant of a slave who is employed to gear it and break it. We have already reached the place, and it is right here, where we can show a University that, once the pride of the aristocratic South, is now becoming to be a model of democracy in letters—an institution of higher learning, where manual labor is honorable and poverty is no shame.

In behalf of the Board of Trustees, the constitutional directors and proprietors in trust of the University, it is my duty and pleasure to deliver to you the charter and seal, and to formally induct you into the office of President.

The President's Response.

Your Excellency: I accept at your hands these symbols of a great office as one who takes on a great responsibility following the call of a clear duty. Conscious of my own shortcoming, I yet undertake this task with hope and courage. I hear your voice speaking words of wisdom and good counsel which I shall weigh and heed. I feel strong in a manly student body whose message so ably spoken by their representative I profoundly appreciate; in a devoted and able group of colleagues, who today speak through their oldest member, my friend and teacher, Dr. Battle, safe always in the annals of the State by reason of his peculiar and devoted services to the institution. I see before me the larger circle of alumni and North Carolinians of whatever sect or party who revere the power and dignity of knowledge. And lastly, I have faith that the God who prompted the fathers to create, will endow the children with wisdom to preserve.

Address by Prof. Butler.

Two congratulatory addresses by visiting University men were on the program, but President Harper, of Chicago University, was prevented by sickness from the pleasure of addressing a North Carolina audience upon so important an occasion. Prof. Nicholas M. Butler of Columbia University, delivered an address that was a literary treat and a mine of information. He spoke without manuscript or notes and with the utmost ease and freedom, displaying a familiarity with the history of North Carolina and the University that public men of the State would do well to emulate.

Prof. Butler deemed it a privilege and a pleasure to be present on this occasion. The event of the day was significant to the University and its president and to the people of North Carolina, whose best life blood courses in this institution. It was significant to the people of the United States. The State University, said the speaker, is truly the child of the people. Without a public school system no form of government can permanently endure. The nineteenth century is drawing to a close. Soon its achievements will be recorded on the pages of history. Among the noblest of these is the establishment of great systems of public education. The opportunity for an elementory education is within the reach of every child in the land, but the highest development of the mind of young men is only to be attained in universities maintained by the State.

The University of North Carolina, the first institution of the kind in America, is unique in its constitutional privileges. It is the duty of the people to maintain the University independently of differences of opinion regarding politics or religion. Education, said Prof. Butler, in its deepest and profoundest sense, is preventive philanthropy. He illustrated the point by drawing an analogy from the progress of medical science, which once gave all its efforts to the cure of disease, but now devotes its best thought to preventive measures.

Addressing his remarks directly to the occasion of these exercises, Prof. Butler said: "We know your President, and believe in him and trust him. We know something of the people of North Carolina, the most American of all the United States, and look to the State to set an example of what Americanism means, applied to the problem of democratic education." Turning to President Alderman, he offered his congratulations, and concluded with an injunction, build high and broad the walls of knowledge, and lay deep and strong the foundations of character.

This was the last of the speech making. Col. Kenan read a number of telegrams from far and near, and a letter from Dr. Winston, written from the University of Texas. He then introduced President Alderman. Once more the applause was deafening. When it subsided Dr. Alderman delivered his inaugural address.

Inaugural Address.

President Alderman spoke in part, as follows:

I count it a great good fortune that these ceremonies take place today in the favoring presence of the Chief Magistrate of the commonwealth, himself a distinguished alumnus; of so many of the chosen representatives of the people, and of so many loyal alumni.

North Carolina is honored, too, by the presence and the messages of good will from the distinguished representatives of two great American Universities, the one reaching far back into the last century—the mother of Hamilton, Jay, Morris, the pride and glory of New York city; the other born in a moment, a full grown giant, the marvel and glory of Chicago and the great West. The University gathers inspiration from their presence and kindly words.

This University was ordained of the people in the year 1776. Within one month of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, by an heroic act of public spirit of which we will do well never to tire of boasting, it was definitely planted by the legislative action of a pioneer people in a primitive wilderness to furnish impulse and light to an agricultural community of English people. Guided by the devotion of the sainted dead, for eighty one years it grew on the only basis on which it could grow, the social and political environment about it, and waxed so strong that at the opening of the Civil War it was the largest institution in the Southeastern end of the Republic. The society to which it ministered in those years was a militant order, so to speak, resting on its arms, at its base unskilful slaves and untaught white men, at its summit as masterful, erect and lovable a breed of men as this round world has known. From every Southern State young men passed through these halls to the larger life of leadership in Church and State, in peace and war, and did their duty right bravely in troublous and formative times. It is an heroic roll-call—president, vice-president, cabinet ministers, jurists, senators, governors, scholars, divines, farmers, manufacturers, and last, but not least, countless cultured gentlemen.

The State owns here, largely the gift of individuals, twelve buildings, six well equipped scientific laboratories, a library of some 35,000 volumes, and five hundred acres of land. The estimated money value of this plant is about five hundred thousand dollars. Private benefaction has given in recent years productive funds amounting to about one hundred thousand dollars. The income from fees of all kinds amounts to about fifteen thousand dollars, and the State makes an annual appropriation of twenty thousand dollars. The total income of the institution is, therefore, about forty thousand dollars. This is no fit sum with which to run a University, yet with this income there are employed twenty-three professors and instructors, and six assistants.

We bear on our roll 543 students, 153 of them Summer school, and 390 actual students on our classes during the term. We have the largest number of academic students in the South. Their presence inspires me today, for a University does not exist for its own glory, but to fashion them into men of strength and culture and character, men who can observe closely and reason accurately, men who can work, men who have learned to reverence God and their conscience, and who have some humility and toleration.

Over one-half of the students here are the sons of farmers. Three-fourths of them are the sons of poor men to whom their presence here means anxiety and self denial. Eighty of them are working their way through college by every form of honorable labor, from waiting at the table to cutting hair. Forty of them are here as the result of money earned or borrowed. One hundred and nine teach or expect to teach. Forty are aided by loans, and nearly 900 have received aid from the University in loans or scholarships in the past twenty years.

I believe that this University at the earliest time practicable should open its post graduate courses to the women of the State. Then perhaps it might enter into the purpose of some man or woman with a heart for good deeds to build such a foundation for women here as would give them the same facilities with their brothers, and make also for the softening of our manners and the humanizing of our lives.

The University does not intend to ask for what it wants, nor even for what it needs for broadest equipment, but for what it absolutely needs for growth.

As a mere matter of material necessity it needs—

(1). An adequate water supply, for health and protection from fire.

(2). Such a remodeling of its library as to make it a safe and worthy home for its noble collection of books.

(3). A small annual appropriation for the care, repair and insurance of its buildings and grounds.

In its inner life it needs—

(1) A Chair of Political and Social Science for the adequate study of the great problems of society which must be dealt with in the near future, finance, labor, capital.

(2). A Chair of Pharmacy at small cost to equip the youth of the State in that vital art.

(3). A strengthening of our Summer School for teachers.

The University has not received a cent of permanent appropriation from the State in sixteen years, though its numbers have increased two-fold in that time. Can the State make a better investment anywhere than in the care and development of this institution? Can the man of means find a better place to put some of his wealth than in the manhood of this University? There is a socialism which hisses at all wealth. This, of course, is the mere fury of the time; but wealth is a trust, for wealth is power and power cannot be used whimsically. A man invests $240 in four years here and his dividend is a trained citizen who thinks, and weighs things. A trained dog would come higher. Such giving is alike the highest wisdom and the truest immortality to the giver. It ennobles him and dignifies and decorates his posterity. It is the republican patent of nobility:

(1.) Because it embodies a broad and noble patriotism, and pours into the community a steady stream of generous minded capable men who have a sense of public duty and multiplies their influence a thousand fold. It is sometimes said that the higher education of the few is unjust to the many. This would be true if men were educated for themselves alone, but they are educated for the many. If a man must receive direct benefit from every institution, then society would be impossible, for we cannot all patronize the courts, the asylums, the hospitals, the penitentiaries or the public schools, and yet we must be taxed for them. Neither can one hold that the college is a luxury, for we are in as much need of wise leaders as we are of wise followers—of those who know something of government and political economy and science as of those who can read and cipher. It is the precious few who maintain the liberties of the many, for those who most need help are generally least able to help themselves.

(2). The University tends to develop and elevate the people. Leaders rule, education developes leaders, the poor cannot get education save by organized help. Therefore, Universities have everywhere been the nurseries of equality and the benefactors of the poor, preventing education from becoming an exclusive privilege of the powerful. It is of interest to know that two-thirds of the students who have ever attended American colleges were sons of poor men and to such everywhere come the main benefits of Universities. In our own State the average property holder pays less than four cents to this University.

Let me say here that the University has no desire to limit or curtail the usefulness of any edueational institution. It recognizes the value and services of its fellow colleges in North Carolina, and it believes in emulation but not competition, for there can be no such thing in such a vast and vital business. Two colleges striving to make men in a self-governing community, can no more compete hurtfully with each other than two light-houses striving to give light, and placed at different angles along a bleak and stormy coast. At the outset of my administration I extend to every college in the State my assurance of friendship and good will. Whether we will or no, we are all bound together by the ties of culture and learning. There rests upon us the dignity and responsibility of scholarship, and in the sense in which the Master spake the memorable words to Simon and Andrew, "we are fishers of men." There is room for all and work for all. The University asks for no monopoly, and it will yield none. The University is here to stay. It will always attract men of all denominations. The various denominations should rally around the State University, and avail themselves of its educational facilities.

The University serves the State by invigorating its public school system from the primary schools to the colleges. In this ascending series the University [illegible] science and reason at the top [illegible] tem all University and no [illegible] would be a crime, but a system [illegible] schools and no University [illegible] As the cool breeze from the [illegible] sweeps downs the valleys, bearing [illegible] health, so passes from the University [illegible] fluence that strengthens and [illegible] the public school system. Here [illegible] was born, here it has been and [illegible] be fostered, and if death or [illegible] overtake us here, it would [illegible] unwatered vine.

No man can feel more deeply [illegible] high constraint upon the State [illegible] rural public schools. It is [illegible] need, and I hail with joy the [illegible] voices of opposition [illegible] there is universal zeal for [illegible] The University, as the State's [illegible] lic school, takes its place in the [illegible] movement. The only question [illegible] ways and means. Shall the [illegible] ed to aid the other, or shall we [illegible] build up both according to our [illegible]

4.) The University serves to [illegible] ennobling the idea of the State [illegible] of its picked youth. This is a [illegible] thing to do. The anti-Christian [illegible] city-state was a mere expression [illegible] force and its individuals were [illegible] shaped to its uses. But Jesus [illegible] another idea into the world, [illegible] the poor, the weak, the child, [illegible] ple. Society fused by the divine [illegible] the Master became a unit and [illegible] aim—the mutual benefit of [illegible] Out of this marriage of Christ [illegible] democracy have been born the [illegible] stitutions of society, hospitals, [illegible] leges, universities. In an atmosphere [illegible] as this, therefore young men [illegible] Christian State in its sweetest [illegible] able relations, not only just [illegible] ing, but informed with a conscience [illegible] a purpose and will.

What now can the State [illegible] University?

It can understand it and [illegible] with it. It can refuse to [illegible] its success. It can nourish [illegible] it within its means what it [illegible] and growth, not as if it [illegible] ity, but as one increases his [illegible] vestment. Lastly the State [illegible] and protect its University—[illegible] making engine—lifting it [illegible] region of passion and jealousy [illegible] situde and giving to it that [illegible] curity and that air of hope which [illegible] plies and quickens its energies.

An unbroken sovereignty [illegible] and devotion has ruled a [illegible] institution in the past. The [illegible] faces look down on us today. [illegible] of us may recall their benign [illegible] as they arise out of the shadows [illegible] past—Caldwell, Swain, Mangum, [illegible] Phillipses, the Hoopers and [illegible] others. Dr. Battle is happily [illegible] unwearying in zeal and power [illegible] he plucked the University from [illegible] set it on its feet and guided it [illegible] success. The energy, the [illegible] intelligence and the resources [illegible] George T. Winston is but attending [illegible] terday here, though he has [illegible] his great constructive gifts to [illegible] State of Texas.

I do not permit myself to [illegible] can be to this institution what [illegible] were, though their examples [illegible] pathway. I can only promise [illegible] to it whatever strength I have [illegible] or body or soul, and this I do [illegible] and before the face of this [illegible] pany. I realize that the University [illegible] larger in scope and greater in [illegible] than it has been in any former [illegible] work it has to do is more vital [illegible] and exacting as the age is more [illegible] and complex, and yet there is [illegible] in the task. Like some noble [illegible] campus, the University has [illegible] deep in our soil, deep down to the [illegible] rock. Underneath its hospitable [illegible] all sorts and conditions of [illegible] gather, and "the rains may descend [illegible] the floods come, and the winds [illegible] and perchance sway its branches [illegible] upper air, bnt it shall fall not [illegible] built upon the rock of public [illegible] public necessity and Christian [illegible] ocracy, and it shall stand for [illegible] inspires me to think how brave [illegible] standing here generations [illegible] and I were born; or our fathers [illegible] born—a voice crying in the [illegible] of a feeble young State and a [illegible]

My fancy has sight of it in the [illegible] new century awaiting it and [illegible] more beautiful in its outward [illegible] and fairer to look upon, its [illegible] alight and glowing, ardent [illegible] ing our names and flesh of [illegible] streaming through its grooves [illegible] gray old walls still inviting from [illegible] busy world all those who would [illegible] Goddess Truth.

Strong in the strength of an [illegible] ing service, confident of the [illegible] rectitude of public impulse, the [illegible] sity enters a new stadium of [illegible] century of its course "with [illegible] toward none, with charity for [illegible] with a will to serve the highest [illegible] jestic ends of republican [illegible] This University is the people's [illegible] Her watchword and her [illegible] shall be creative energy, [illegible] civilization, and untrammelled [illegible] "Who shall rail against her [illegible] she mix with men and prosper.

Prize In Pedagogics.

Prof. Noble, on behalf of the [illegible] tendents' Association, read the [illegible] paper:

The North Carolina City Superintendents' Association, at its final meeting [illegible] day morning, January 27, 1897, [illegible] following resolution:

The North Carolina City Superintendents' Association wishes to express [illegible] gratification at the election of Dr. Charles Anderson Alderman as President of the University. His connection with the association, as one of the organizers [illegible] president, and at all times an influential stimulating member, make this [illegible] recognition of his merit a matter of pleasure to us all.

But the Superintendents' Association is interested in this event [illegible] weighty and public reasons. In recognition of the teacher's profession Dr. Alderman has been engaged in public school work for fourteen years, has never had any other business, has served the public schools in capacities than any other citizen, his name is synonymous in North Carolina with popular education. The election of such a man to the presidency of the University, the State's highest school, is the most encouraging [illegible] teachers in the history of North Carolina.

We pledge him and the University hearty support and believe we [illegible] in this the sentiment of the public [illegible] teachers of North Carolina, [illegible] sincere friends of popular education.

The Association further wishes [illegible] with the approval of the Press.

[Continued on fifth page.

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A BIG JOLLIFICATION

Asheville Republicans Meet and Orate Over Election of Senator Pritchard.

THEY FEEL GOOD AND REJOICE

"PROUD OF THE GALLANT WING OF THE POPULIST PARTY.

The Asheville Boycotters Don't Frighten the Boys—Pritchard Will Fill His Office With Ability, Experience and Integrity.

The Asheville Republican Club had a large and enthusiastic audience at its regular weekly meeting on Monday evening last. Republicans are feeling good nowdays, and the crowd had come out to jollify over the election of Senator Pritchard to the United States Senate. After several new members were admitted and a notice of a change in the by-laws giving the club the right to hold executive sessions was introduced by Mr. Arnold. The following resolutions were then introduced by Mr. A. C. Roberts:

Resolved, That this club heartily endorses the action of the present Legislature in the re-election of Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard to represent the people of North Carolina in the United States Senate for the next six years.

Resolved, That the State of North Carolina has, in the re-election of Mr. Pritchard, the ablest representative the State has ever had in its history; and, furthermore, it has secured a man of such noble and patriotic statesmanship that the entire interest of all North Carolina, with all her people of every political faith will certainly be properly, carefully and earnestly cared for in the person of Jeter C. Pritchard.

Co. Thomas B. Long was called for and responded at some length.

"No man in North Carolina, he said, was more elated over the success of Pritchard than he. He was proud of 'the gallant wing of the Populist party' who stood for Pritchard. He was a friend of the Populists and assisted in the formation of the Oklahoma platform, but the happiest hour of his life was to hear of a Republican victory. 'We have all we want at present,' he said, 'but we must arm ourselves for the fight this spring. I stayed in town tonight to say to you this:

"There is another fight coming on and it is not far off. Do not say that you can win then; do not say that we will try then; but rather say that before God we will win the coming municipal fight. We can beat the boys and their boycotting methods. He further said that he was in favor of harmony between two wings of the Populist party, but only on condition that they fuse with the Republican party and not with the Democratic party."

At the conclusion of Col. Long's speech there were loud calls for President E. D Carter, who, in a short address, paid an eloquence tribute to the personal and political character of the Senator elect. The speaker reviewed his career from childhood to his present high position in American politics, and said that not only North Carolina, but the nation was proud of him.

"He has reached the pinnacle of fame by a strict adherence to duty, faithfulness to his party and the maintaining of high moral character, he said. "His triumph over all obstacles teaches an important lesson. He came not from wealthy parentage, but began life as a poor boy, and made his way to fame and glory by the exercise of those attributes of character which constitute a true manhood. The great lesson, the glorious triumph and noble career of our honored young Senator is, that if a man is true to his principles, honest in his convictions, heroic in his efforts, no obstacle, however ominous, can retard his onward march."

Mr. Hunter Arnold, on being called for, responded as follows:

"From one end of the nation to the other, from distant Oregon to our neighbor on the South, from Northern Maine to far off California, the lightning has flashed and informed the country of the election of Jeter C. Pritchard to the United States Senate. Never was an election of a United States Senator made from any State in the Union which has been received by friend and foe with such evidence of hearty respect, admiration and confidence.

"Congratulations have poured in upon our distinguished fellow-citizen from all parts of the country, and our people may well feel proud of his triumphant re-election. Jeter C Pritchard is compatively a young man, but in his service he commands the confidence and admiration of his countrymen of all parties.

"His ability, his thorough study, and his practical experience in political matters gives an assurance to the country that he will carry to the office of Senator a mind superior, because of its natural qualifications and training, to any that have preceded him from this State for many years.

"He will be a Senator worthy in every sense to fill the office in a way that the people will like to see filled—with ability and learning, experience and integrity. He is a man of broad views, has always been a consistent Republican and has a clean record. I cannot believe that Jeter C. Pritchard was ever guilty of a dishonest act. Starting in life very poor, as have so many of our greatest men he worshiped at the altar of freedom, and loved liberty with a devotion stronger than the love of life, with courage more fearless than the lion of the forest matured and made strong by subduing the difficulties of nature and rearing a name for himself that will suffer none by comparison with those of the most favored on God's foot-stool. We all feel happy over his victory, his success is our triumph and we all feel glad and rejoice."

BUCKEYE.

A HIGH NOON WEDDING

J. Wayland Jones and Miss Fannie V. Giddens Happily Married

IN GOLDSBORO YESTERDAY

AT THE BRIDE'S HOME, MIDST AUSPICIOUS AND UNUSUALLY BEAUTIFUL ENVIRONMENTS.

The Decorations and Attendants—An Italian String Band Dispensed Music—Mr. and Mrs. Jones at Home on Newbern Avenue.

A wedding in which many people of this city and elsewhere were much interested was that in Goldsboro at high noon yesterday, celebrating the plighting of troth between Mr. L. Wayland Jones of Raleigh and Miss Fannie V. Giddens of Goldsboro.

The ceremony was at the home of the bride's parents and was performed by Rev. R. B. John, midst auspicious and unusually beautiful environments

The apartments of the Giddens home were tastefully decorated, presenting the appearance of a veritable flower garden Primrose and bamboo, with ivy and fern, were the principal flower used.

A number of relatives and friends of the family were in attendance and a party of the young couple's most intimate companions participated in the marriage service as bridal attendants.

The stroke of twelve, by the old family clock, was the signal for the commencement of the service, and the prettily decorated parlor was entered by Mr. J. D. Giddens, brother of the bride, accompanied by Miss Daisy Smith. Miss Smith was seated at the piano and executed the wedding march. Other attendants entered in the following order: Mr. J T. Rowland, of Raleigh, with Miss Clyde Peacock; Mr. Wayne Fonveille, with Miss Kate Powell; Mr. L. D. Giddens, Jr., with Miss Donsclke Pass, of Mocksville; Mr. J. D. Weaver, with Miss Kate Jones, of Pittsburg; Mr. R. Edward Bizzell, with Miss Lula Baker; Mr. T. R. Robinson, with Miss May Ria Ireland, of Faison.

The groom entered leaning upon the arm of Mr. G. E. Thurston, best man. The bride followed with Miss Margaret Giddens as maid of honor.

The bride was attired in a becoming traveling gown, wore real orange blossoms and lilies of the valley and carried a large boquet of ferns and pink carnations.

Each member of the bridal party wore a boquet of appropriate white flowers.

The double ring ceremony was used. There were soft strains of music by the Italian band during the entire service.

After the ceremony a delicious luncheon was served and lingering good-byes were said, after which the newly wedded pair, accompanied by a party of friends, boarded the train for Raleigh, arriving here at 3:40 o'clock.

The bride is quite a talented and cultivated young lady, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. D Giddens. She will be cordially welcomed to the "City of Oaks."

Mr. Jones is well known to the people of Raleigh as a gentleman of sterling worth, filling a position of trust in the establishment of Messrs. Whiting Bros., on East Martin street.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones are at home at the residence of Mr. F. C. Ellington, corner Newbern avenue and Bloodworth street.

J. R. Henderson for Railroad Commissioner.

Mr. Editor: Please allow me space in your valuable paper to say a word in behalf of one of our citizens who is a candidate for a position soon to be filled by the present Legislature.

Mr. J. R Henderson is a candidate for Railroad Commissioner, a place certainly to be filled by a Republican. Now, let us see if there is a man in the State who has stronger claims upon the Republican party than Mr. Henderson. If there is, Mr. Henderson and his friends are ready to yield. He was the nominee of the Republican party for Auditor, one of the best offices in the State, and one that would have suited him well. It was generally conceded that the entire Democratic State ticket would be defeated before the election even, but the Republican State Committee was extremely anxious to save the State to McKinley, to save Linney in the 8th district, and to elect enough Republican members of the Legislature to insure the return of Pritchard to the Senate. With the certainty of election within his grasp, the matter was presented to Mr. Henderson in this light, and he was asked if he would withdraw in order to give place to Mr. Ayer, the Populist chairman, thereby insuring more complete co-operation. He yielded to the advice of his party leaders, and gave up a good office for his party's good. Now will any one deny that the withdrawal of Henderson was not a benefit to Mr. Linney and to Senator Pritchard? It elected Mr. Linney and turned the scale in enough close counties to give the Republicans enough members to save Senator Pritchard. Members were saved to the Republicans in many counties by a very narrow vote. In Guilford by one vote; Lincoln, by two votes; Jackson, a tie at first election; Hyde, by six votes; Wake, one member got in only by two votes. Will any one say that had not Mr. Ayer been placed on the Republican State ticket, that Republicans would have been elected in any of the counties as above named?

Five Republican members of the Legislature, and probably, ten, were saved by this deal. For argumentes sake, say that only five were saved. Senator Pritchard received 88 votes. Take five votes from it, leaves 83, and Senator Pritchard could never have been elected without these five votes.

Mr. Henderson, a crippled Confederate soldier, who is physically unable to perform manual labor, caused by wound received in battle, with several children to support and educate, and poor, now asks the Republicans of the Legislature to elect him to this position, and enable him to receive an office, the emoluments of which are somewhat commensurate with the labors he has heretofore done for the party.

It all depends upon the Republican caucus. The Populists know full well that their late State chairman now holds an office by reason of the generosity of Mr. Henderson, and will cheerfully give him their support.

The Republicans of Wilkes are very anxious for Mr. Henderson to have this place, and not only on Mr. Henderson's own account, but the fact that Wilkes county gave over 1,000 Republican majority at the last election entitles him to the honor.

I trust the Republicans of the Legislature will give Mr. Henderson the caucus nomination for Railroad Commissioner, and in doing so they will reward one who deserves it—one who puts party above self—and one who will make a good and faithful officer, and who will serve the State with credit and honor to the Republican party.

REPUBLICAN.

Hon. W. L. Norwood.

From several papers of the State I see the statement made that steps are about to be taken by our General Assembly to impeach Judge Norwood upon a charge of "excessive use of spirituous liquors."

There are two phases of this proposition I very much regret.

In the first place I regret the fact that our estimable Judge is so constituted that to take any spirits at all means to him an excess. I am sure, too, that this is a source of great regret to the Judge himself, not only to him, but to his many friends likewise.

His whole souled, genial disposition has so constituted him, and he cannot be otherwise.

With a knowledge of this disposition and make up, the only way he has of restraining himself is to deny himself the use of any stimulants whatever.

This he has in the past done for years at a time, greatly to the satisfaction of himself and friends.

The change of association a promotion to the Bench brought him was unlucky to his nature and to his position in society and the business of the State. He has since his term began allowed his better judgment to be overcome by his infirmity in this particular.

No one in the State feels the mortification so keenly as does the Judge himself. No one is more willing to avoid the recurrence of such an unenviable condition than he.

Everybody who has kept sight of the conduct of the Judge knows his indulgence is only periodical and not of long continuance. Everyone who has given any attention to the matter knows that no one is more willing to leave off his indulgence when his attention has been called to its abuse than he.

Since his last act in this regretful drama at Yaecey Court, at the close of his fall circuit, not one drop of strong drink has passed his lips, and he promises by his sacred honor that in no case shall another drop ever pass them. Is is not safe for the Legislature to take his promise?

I know I voice the sentiment of nine-tenths of the people of North Carolina when I demand that his promise shall be taken. Such proceeding has never been taken against any Judge in our State, and I violate no rules of propriety when I say that many worse cases than that of Judge Norwood have existed from year to year almost from the foundation of our government.

What, then, is the object in making an example of Judge Norwood? Is it because we are growing so much better than we used to be? Or is it because our officials are to be so much better than Democratic officials are supposed to be? I frankly admit the fact they ought to be better; but I deny that, as a whole, they are so much better that we should mete out such harsh and summary justice to one who happens to err.

I want to speak plainly to my friends of the General Assembly, and tell them how this matter is considered and will be taken by the people of the State, should you persist in your determination to thus punish Judge Norwood for this error, which is of the stomach and not of the head or heart.

It will be taken and accepted as a purely pharisaical proceeding; one that, broad as you may make your phylacteries, will not be accepted in good faith by any people or party. Before you take this step, which in the eyes of all good citizens will be one of dishonor to your elves and to your State, I call upon you to recall to your minds the feeling of the people, regardless of party, toward the execrable conduct of the Legislature that once impeached our Governor. Today they are known only to be despised when known.

You may take Judge Norwood before your bar and force his resignation or impeachment, but you will never live to see the day when your action will be justified or your sin condoned.

Remember Judge Norwood is a poor man with no strong connection or partisan following to press his claims upon your consideration, but he is as honest a man as God ever made, and the plain common people of the State are behind him in his plea for an opportunity to show his reformation by his conduct, and they must be heeded. Give him a chance. J. WILEY SHOOK.

Clyde, N. C., Jan. 25, 1897.

Where Might is Right.

From the Philadelphia Prets.

Like the Monroe doctrine, the control of the Nicaragua Canal is not a matter of international law or treaty right, but National might. As long as we are big enough to maintain one or the other we shall maintain them. At the moment that we are not we shall maintain neither. As long as we are big enough we need no treaty. At the moment we are not we shall have no treaty.

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Don't let them get ahead of you. All can Work

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Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

The Only Paper in the State taking the full Southern Associated Press Dispatches.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897.

DID ever mortal man struggle against the pricks as Marion Butler is now struggling? Not that we ever heard of. Dust to dust and ashes to ashes.

THE Democrats of Idaho flatly refuse to be whipped into line in voting for a renegade Republican for U. S. Senator. Jones and Butler are in hard luck.

THE idea of Republicans truckling to Butler is too preposterous for consideration. There is nothing left of Butlerism but a frightful story of what has been—only worthy of telling to the marines.

IF Mary-Ann could only realize he was a corpse—a dead duck—and go back to Washington, it would be a great relief to his Populist friends who ache all over to get rid of him. But we don't want him to go. He's our oyster.

WHEN the Tammanyites of New York talk about Republican "extravagant appropriations, increased debt and high taxes," we are led to wonder what about the lesson taught by Tweed, Croker and other leaders of that august body. Think of it!

PRESIDENT ALDERMAN.

The inauguration of a President of the University of North Carolina is an event of no small moment to the people of North Carolina. Rightly understood, the University is the head of the public school system of the State, and as such it merits the cordial and unstinted support of all the people. The distinguished gentleman who has been called to preside over the affairs of the University is a son of North Carolina, an alumnus of the University, and a teacher who has known no other occupation. The first dollar he ever earned was as a public school teacher; the first speech he ever made was in behalf of public education, and although he has often spoken in public, he has seldom dwelt upon any other theme. With a promising career before him in any profession he might have chosen, he decided to devote his time and his talents to training the mind and broadening the intellect of the youth of the State. Beginning his professional life as a public school teacher, he has risen, in the short space of fourteen years, to the highest position of honor and trust in the line of his profession within the gift of his native State.

When the office of president of the University became vacant last summer, the eyes of all the people of North Carolina turned toward Edwin A. Alderman as the worthy successor of the many great and noble educators whose names are indissolubly connected with the history of the institution. He was the choice of the people, because the people knew his worth, his ability and his devotion to the cause of education. He was the unanimous choice of the trustees of the University, because their intimate knowledge of the character and value of his work pointed unerringly to him as the guide and counsellor of the young men who seek an education at the State's leading institution.

President Alderman is yet a young man, but he is ripe in learning, in experience and judgment. Unless all indications prove false, he will add lustre to the fame of the University, and coming generations will revere his name as that of one of the most honored and useful citizens of North Carolina.

WE APOLOGIZE TO THE WEATHER, WHICH HAS BEEN BUTLERIZED.

While so many people are freezing and starving in the North in consequence of the terrible cold, in Raleigh we are having delightful, crisp, sunshiny weather. It is cold for this section, but there are no real discomforts or privations.

The above paragraph appeared in THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE—that's this paper—yesterday morning, and we hasten to apologize. When the editor at three o'clock in the afternoon entered his den (that's where he spends nine-tenths of his life) the sun *was* shining, and the air was crisp and charming. Telegrams had been spun off the wire at his elbow, hot from the cold regions of the North, telling him of the terrific cold "up yander," and of the men freezing to death and the women and little babes starving, and of the glare of ice and blinding blizzards until it wrought him up to a pitch of thankfulness (and that's rare) that he was constrained to produce the above paragraph. But we apologize, for, as above stated, his entrance into his den occurred early in the afternoon under balmy conditions; but as he emerged and stepped out into the outer world just as the gray streaks of dawn were shooting their dim light athwart the skies—beg pardon, the lowering clouds—his feet suddenly came in contact with something that shone like crystals under the glaring light of an electric lamp, and his equilibrium was disturbed and he sat down. We never swear—Butler swears—but there was a feeling swept o'er his being akin to loneliness, or perhaps selfishness, and his reflections partook of sadness over the fall of man. What intensified this feeling was that he had been on the rampage all night, and it was all Butler's fault. Reporter after reporter had made his hunt and returned without any game, and it was necessary that THE TRIBUNE should scale the ladder and penetrate stone walls, and it took a good deal of vim, vigor and vinegar to get there with both feet, but the boys (good boys) executed a flank movement and captured the fortification, and having bottled our enemy (Butler) we had a right to feel a good deal like Gen. Grant felt when he bottled that other Butler, but all this ecstatic feeling was brought to a sudden collapse as we sat on the cold, ice-covered stones and looked up into etherial space and realized that in plain United States it was sleeting. We repeat, we apologize. No longer can we send out the glad tidings that Raleigh never experienced anything else but perpetual sunshine and balmy, breezy zephyrs that fan the cheek and lull us to rest in the voluptuous arms of Morpheus. No; we must be honest if we suffer agony, and tell the truth, There are days—they may be accidental days—when the mercury becomes disturbed and it goes down disagreeably low. (We hope THE TRIBUNE will not be late in the morning, for if it is, the sun may be shining, and knock the "stuffin'" all out of this climatic Butlerized article.) Beg pardon for digressing, but of all "fall-backs" the weather item is the most prolific, and all editors are familiar with the weather, and it is a relief to an overtaxed brain to play with the weather. That is why we were so successful in playing with Butler. The fellow is, you know, very much like the weather, or the weather-cock, and when some one remarked in our hearing late last night that our friend had said: "I intend to stay here (in Raleigh) as long as I damn please," we ought to have known the weather had changed, and that it was sleeting or raining pitchforks, fire or brimstone. Butler is still here. His constituents are so fond of him that they insist upon him remaining here, for they are innocent of casting any reflection upon the Senator when they say: "He can do more good here than in Washington." We interpret this far-reaching, deep and profound exclamation to mean that Butler in Washington is "no good," but in Raleigh he can raise h—l, and that is something.

Seriously, we hope the Senator will not return to Washington for some time. We have launched this bright, steady, sea-going (so to speak) craft upon the rolling waves of Father Time's mighty ocean, and the little tug-boat (Butler) has been a lively, noisy, puffing little pirate, and furnished us with ammunition at intervals that gave us the opportunity to load and fire broadsides into the enemy's camp, and we should regret his departure. THE TRIBUNE is a candidate for the favor of the people. We want to make a newspaper, and if Butler had been left out of this play which has been going on the past three weeks (unprecedented run) it would have been like playing Hamlet with Hamlet left out. No, we hope the Senator will stay in Raleigh, (they can spare him in Washington) as he says, as long as he damn please, for that means lively newspaper work and heaps of sensational news. By the way, a friend remarked to us yesterday: "I should think you would get tired of Butler and his gang." Not at all. He is a juicy plum for newspaper fellows. He furnishes more coups, strategic movements and performs more acrobatic feats and political hari-kari than any man in America, and rather than have him stop his performances we would be willing to agree to pass the hat for his personal benefit, and give him the opportunity to "stay in Raleigh as long as he damn pleases." This isn't elegant language, but, that's all right; Butler isn't an elegant man. He's a "plain, blunt man," and says strange things sometimes, but they are quite significant.

Now, what has all this to do with the weather? A very great deal. The two are with us. The one as changeable as the other. The one hot and cold by turns. And it is necessary to spit on your fingers several times a day to find out which way the wind is blowing. When you find out the change in the one you can bet high there is a change in the other. There is little difference; both raise cain; the one uproots trees and blows down houses and kills people, while the other cyclone tears down character, uproots manhood and blows to atoms, by the foulness of its breath, political truth and virtue.

WEEPING OVER THE DEAD.

The Asheville *Gazette* is troubled over our quotation "*De mortuis nil borum est.*"

Literally rendered it means, the *Gazette* says:

"There is nothing good about the dead."

Well, take it that way; was not the quotation an entirely fit one?

Was THE TRIBUNE not at the time treating of a political corpse, the distinguished (?) Marion Butler.

Did we say anything good of him, the deceased? Was it possible to say anything good of the defunct statesman?

Has the *Gazette* anything to say to his credit? If so, THE TRIBUNE is ready to publish its eulogies.

But if not, THE TRIBUNE reiterates its statement—

"*De mortuis nil bonum est,*" which freely rendered means:

"Of this particular corpse there is nothing good to be said." Next!

DID THEY DO IT?

EDITOR TRIBUNE.

The *News and Observer* puts a few questions to the Legislature in an article headed "Will they do it?" There is but one reply to this kind of newspaper chaff, which is this—during all the years of Democratic rule in this State we ask, "Did they do it?" If not, why not?

ENQUIRER.

It is the Hon. William Vincent Allen Senator in Congress from Nebraska, and these are his days for talking, as indeed all other days are, and he uses them to the full. He is a mathematician and a tabulator, as well as a detective, and the results which he has arrived at must surprise the curious mind. He says that California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, West Virginia and Wisconsin were carried for the Republicans "by fraud." Why did a computer of Mr. Allen's abilities leave out of his fraudulent column such notorious instances of McKinley majorities as Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania? Way did he not rise to the full height of his opportunities and throw himself down thence with a crash that would make plutocrats tremble and indicate his achievement in the exact science? He has done much, but he has missed more than was to be expected.—New York Sun.

Twenty years ago there were only 328 miles of railroad open in South Africa; now there are 2,500 miles.

"GODS, THAT I COULD PAINT A DYING GROAN."

The Populists met last evening, as usual, and remained in session until after midnight.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the Republican caucus has failed to give us an answer to our request that they observe the contract of co-operation; and inasmuch as they have refused to even hold a caucus to consider our request, that this caucus reaffirm the resolution passed last night to the effect that by their failure to proceed they had broken the contract entered into last summer, and that therefore all communication and negotiation from this caucus to them be closed, and that all other resolutions passed last night be and are hereby rescinded."

But of course they could not stop at such a slight expression of their opinions, so a long address was issued to "The People's Party voters of North Carolina and the United States." Consideration for our readers and limited space forbids printing this address in full; only the substance, if there is any, is given below. Of course it begins by declaring that the election of Mr. Pritchard, "the candidate of Hanna and Wall Street," is a shock to every true patriot of the State. The Populists who supported Mr. Pritchard are only Republicans masquerading as Populists in order to better serve the Republican party, say these wise men.

Then comes a long dessertation upon the evils of fusion, how it is dividing the party. "In the last National Convention," says this address, "we were confronted by the baneful and poisonous effects of Republican fusion in the South, swinging the party to one extreme, and Democratic fusion in the West, swinging the party to the other extreme." Leaving these Watsonian expressions of anti-fusion a long campaign harangue over the "efforts of the lamented L. L. Polk is indulged in." Lombard and Wall streets, it is claimed, concentrated all their infamous powers to deal a deadly stab at the very vitals of the People's party in the Senatorial election just held in this State.

It has been the purpose of both the Democratic and Republican parties to destroy the organic existence of the People's Party, and our life is endangered by the too friendly touch of either "is the next wail of these (politically) lost souls."

Did you ever know a Populist to write on any subject under the sun without mentioning the repeal of the Sherman Act? Of course that was dragged in and the boasting assertion made that the People's Party would not have allowed the traitors who voted for the repeal to remain in their ranks as the Democratic party did. The address closed with the prediction that the People's Party will become the majority party of the nation when it is shown to be distinctly a party of principle and political purity.

But something more important than either of the above resolutions was passed. Representative Schulken introduced a resolution which eclipsed all the others in both eloquence and importance. This resolution, which was unanimously adopted, reads as follows:

"There is a sigh in my heart, a tear in my eye,
For the Pops have lost their morsel of pie,
The blasted old Rads, with greed in their guts,
Bought up the Bolters and got all the nuts;
I, therefore, move that a committee of two,
Consisting of Johnson and young Billie Drew,
Each with a gun and hatchet in hand,
Kill all the Bolters and Rads in the land."

Mr. Schulken was asked if he could be persuaded to accept the position of poet laureate of North Oarolina, and he finally acknowledged that he would like the said position, provided it came by and through the regular Populist caucus.

The various speakers, lay and clerical, who would spread the belief that the public is a wolf, ready to pounce on owners of property, and who would scare the latter into showing fear for their dollars, are socialistic agitators of the most virulent and dangerous sort.

SOME SENATORS AFRAID

That Great Britain Is Seeking to Gain Advantage Over the United States In Her Foreign Policy.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—While it is believed that the treaty may be made satisfactory by one or two amendments, each member of the committee has his own idea as to the exact language to be employed in so doing. The ardent friends of the Nicaraguan canal insist that, in some way, that question be lifted bodily from the treaty and guarded against. The fear that Great Britain may be seeking a pretext to interfere not only in our foreign policy, but in domestic affairs as well, leads others to urge an amendment providing that no questions affecting either the domestic or foreign policy of the contracting parties shall be brought within the provisions of the general treaty. This, it is contended, will also carefully guard the Monroe doctrine without referring to it in name.

The designation in the treaty of the King of Norway and Sweden as umpire, is causing the committee much concern, and in looking up the diplomatic history of this Northern country the committee has discovered that a compact exists between Great Britain and France on the one hand, and Norway and Sweden on the other, in which the two great powers of the South agree to stand by the weaker nation. The designation of King Oscar will, in all probability be eliminated, and an amendment reported requiring the selection of an American umpire for American questions and an European umpire when the matters in dispute relate to affairs in the Eastern hemisphere.

It is understood that when the report on the treaty is made to the Senate, a motion will be made to discuss it in open session. Some members of the committee believe that this motion will carry and that it will be a good thing for the country to have this public debate.

RAILROAD TICKET FORGERS

Who Victimized the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Out of Thousands of Dollars.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27.—The grand jury today indicted Wm. A. Burns and twelve others on a charge of victimizing the Baltimore and Ohio railroad out of thousands of dollars' worth of transportation. Burns was the ring-leader of the plot. The men are alleged to have forged tickets on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad The officials of the road who appeared before the grand jury had $4,000 of the forged tickets with them and the plates from which they were printed. These tickets were sold to scalpers, it is said, and hundreds of them were used before the counterfeit was discovered.

THEY TAKE IT BACK.

It Is Curious How People Will Take Back What They Say When Seen in Cold Type.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—Some of the friends of Representative Black, of Georgia, whose seat Thomas Watson is contesting, deny the statement contained in these dispatches yesterday, that Mr. Black's attorneys frankly acknowledged before the Elections Committee, which is hearing the contest, that negroes had been bribed at the Congressional election in 1895. They say that no such admission was made or could properly have been made. The meeting yesterday was an informal one and the article concerning it was written upon information taken at second hands.

Alice Byno Last Evening.

Last night at the Metropolitan Opera House the Alice Byno Company presented an Irish comedy-drama, entitled Kathleen Mavourneen; or, the Dream of Greatness." Very few were present on account of the inclement weather, but the company, be it said to their credit, went through with the performance with as much interest as they would had the house been crowded. The first two acts were rather uninteresting, but the latter part seemed to be enjoyed by the audience. No criticism from a theatrical standpoint will be made, for the show is good for the money; in fact, it is better than a great many which have appeared here at a higher price. Miss Norma Reed could be mentioned with favor in some parts of her personification of Dorothy Kavanaugh. Considering the popular prices charged, the company is worthy of the patronage of those who enjoy shows of the kind.

During one tragic scene in the play, when Mr. King and Mr. Kiefer were scuffling over a knife, Kiefer was accidentally cut.

THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION

At Academy of Music Tonight and Tomorrow Night at 8 O'clock.

Final rehearsal was held last night at the Academy of music, and everything is now ready for one of the finest entertianments ever given in Raleigh.

All those taking part are well up in their parts, and we bespeak a great treat for all who attend. Prof. Massey is especially good as John Knox, and Miss May Belle Mitchell as Queen Mary will excite the admiration of her many friends.

Mrs. Munroe is here, and everything gives promise of a grand success, and certainly the ladies of the Church of the Good Shepherd deserve it. Seats should be procured early this morning at W. H. King's drug store.

Bethlehem of Judea observed Christmas eve, old style, by a riot between Orthodox Greeks and Roman Catholics, which the Turks had to suppress.

FIRST NIGHT SESSION

The House Transacted Business from 8 to 10 O'clock.

SENATE ONLY MET AND ADJOURNED

BILL INTRODUCED AUTHORIZING THE GOVERNOR TO APPOINT FEMALE NOTARIES.

Stone Mountain Railroad Bill Favorably Reported—Bill to Pay Governor's Message Informally Passed Over.

In the Senate Chamber, when the hour arrived for that body to convene, Lieutenant Governor Reynolds was present, and on motion of Mr. Ray, Senator Smathers was called to the chair.

Mr. Smathers called the Senate to order and a motion by Mr. Abell to adjourn until 11 o'clock today prevailed.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 8 o' lock last night.

There were not more than fifty members at their desks when the Speaker rapped for order; but by the time the reading of the journal was concluded upwards of seventy Representatives had taken their places on the floor.

The Speaker announced that the regular clerks were not present, but that the House would proceed slowly so that business might be transacted.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

There were no petitions or memorials presentep The call for reports of committees was responded to by Mr Dockery and Mr. Walters for the Judiciary Committee. Notable among the bills favorably reported was that to incorporate the Stone Mountain Railroad Company. There was also a report from the Pension Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. Carter—Bill in regard to the election of county commissioners in North Carolina.

Mr. Allen—Bill to provide for the erection of lawful fences in Randolph county.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to authorize the Governor to appoint female notaries in several counties of the State.

Mr. Gallop—Bill for the relief of the sheriff of Currituck county.

Mr. A. R Holmes—Bill to incorporate Ontrace, Clover Garden and Orange Chapel churches in Orange county.

CALENDAR.

Bill to amend chapter 35, section Public Laws of 1895, was, by request, upon second and third readings passed.

Leave of absence was granted Representative Cook.

Bill to incorporate the town of Ransonville, Graham county, passed third reading, was ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Resolution to compensate clerks for tabulating 1896 election returns was put upon its reading. The bill was introduced by Mr. Young and provided for the payment of $20 each to John Nichols, S S. Prowder, A. V. Andrews, W. H. Briggs and R. A. Bowland. The resolution passed second and third readings.

Joint resolution urging United States Congressmen from this State to work for an appropriation to rebuild a United States arsenal at Fayetteville passed second and third readings

Bill to amend sec. 2124 of The Code passed second and third readings.

Bill to amend sec. 5, chap. 439, laws of 1895, and as amended to apply only to Hertford county, passed second and third readings.

Bill to amend sections 2812-'13-'14 of The Code, so far as they shall apply to Randolph county, was put upon second reading. Amendments were offered so that the bill apply also to Craven, Cumberland, Transylvania, Wilson, Yancey and Dare counties. A flaw in the bill as to the provision for holding fence law elections was called to the attention of the House, necessitating that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee

Bill providing for the printing of 10,000 copies of the Governor's inaugural address, with an amendment that 10,000 copies be substituted for 10,000, was passed upon second reading, but owing to the absence of the introducer, Mr. Sutton of New Hanover, was informally passed over.

Bill in favor of Catherine McKinney of Mitchell county, putting her upon the pension roll, passed first and second readings.

Resolution providing that twenty copies of the laws of 1895 be placed in the House for the use of members was adopted.

Bill to amend chapter 461, section laws of 1893, relative to the breaking into jail for the purpose of lynching prisoners created some discussion. The bill provided that the fine be changed from $1,000 to $2,500. An amendment offered by the committee making the counties responsible for the lynchings was lost.

The bill passed second reading. Objection was made by Mr. McKenzie to placing the bill upon the third reading. It was therefore put upon the calendar. Col. Lusk moved to suspend rules and take the bill from the calendar, which was adopted. Mr. McKenzie claimed that it required two thirds majority to take such an action; but was overruled by the Speaker, and the motion to take the bill from the calendar prevailed.

Mr. McKenzie then moved to reconsider. Mr. Hancock moved to table Mr. McKenzie's motion. A ballot by roll call was demanded by Mr. McKenzie which resulted in 46 in the affirmative and 44 in the negative. Mr McKenzie claimed then that a two thirds vote was also necessary to the passage of this motion.

A motion by Mr. Hancock that the House do adjourn, caused Mr. McKenzie to say that he hoped that the other side of the House would not run just because they were whipped. Mr. Hancock replied that his side of the House never got whipped. The Speaker requested the withdrawal of the motion, and overruled Mr. McKenzie's point of order, thus declaring the victory for Mr. Hancock's side of the House

The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

[Continued from second page.]

PRES. ALDERMAN INAUGURATED.

the University a prize each year to that student in the department of Pedagogics who shall write the best essay upon an educational subject. The prize shall consist of the publication of the essay in pamphlet form at the expense of the Association, to be distributed among the leading educators in North Carolina and America. The Association reserves the right to decide the winner of the prize, or to name the judges.

The exercises were closed with the benediction by Rev. L. B. Turnbull.

An excellent dinner was served in Commons Hall to the members of the Legislature and a large number of others who enjoyed the hospitality so lavishly bestowed. After dinner the guests visited points of interest about the University. The two literary societies held meetings and received a number of visitors as honorary members. There was some speech making, for the most part of a congratulatory character.

Sketch of President Alderman.

Edwin Anderson Alderman was born in Wilmington, N. C., May 15, 1861. He entered the University in 1878, graduating four years later with the degree of Ph. B., receiving special honors in Latin and English literature and win ing the Willie P. Mangum medal for oratory. He taught in the Goldsboro public schools from 1882 to 1885. He was Superintendent of graded schools in the same city from 1885 to 1889. In 1885 he was elected President of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, and the next year was re-elected, being the only man who has been honored by being elected twice to the office.

In 1885, Prof. Alderman became superintendent of the Summer Normal Schools at Newton and Asheville, which position he filled until 1889. From that year until 1892, as State institute conductor, he made a campaign of the entire State in the interest of public education and the training of teachers, and in behalf of a normal school for girls. In 1892-'93 he was professor of English literature in the Girls' Normal and Industrial School. In the latter year he was appointed a member of the board of visitors of the United States Military Academy.

Dr. Alderman's connection with the University began in 1893, when he was elected to the chair of Pedagogics, which he filled until elected President of the University in August, 1896. While professor of Pedagogics, he organized and conducted with increasing success for three years the Summer School for teachers, which has now become an integral and valuable part of the University. He is the author of two books, "Life of William Hooper" and "A Brief History of North Carolina."

Dr. Alderman has been engaged in public school work all his life, and he has never had any other business. His elevation to the Presidency of the University is, therefore, the most encouraging fact to teachers in the history of the State.

When the Presidency of the University became vacant last summer, with remarkable unanimity the people of the State, particularly the teachers, looked to Prof. Alderman, and he was the unanimous choice of the trustees. His experience for fourteen years seemed to be the best possible training for this position, and his management of the University thus far has justified the wisdom of his selection.

WHERE YOU MAY FIND THEM.

City Addresses of Members of the Legislature.

SENATE BY DISTRICTS.

First—J. L. Whedbee, 225 New Berne ave.
First—John F Newsom, 225 Blount st.
Second—T. E. McCaskey, Branson House, room 10.
Second—N B Yeager.
Third—James M. Early, Mrs. Ray's, Salisbury st.
Fourth—E T Clark, Mrs A M Clark, cor Bloodworth and Polk sts.
Fifth—W Lee Person, 515 South Blount st.
Sixth—A J Moye, Mrs Hutchings, 14 Martin st.
Seventh—J T Sharpe, Mrs Hutchings, West Martin st.
Seventh—J. F. Mitchell, Mrs. Whitley's, 122 New Berne ave.
Eighth—G. L. Hardison, 114 West Martin st.
Eighth—W T McCarthy, 138 West Hargett st.
Ninth—R G Maxwell, 32 Park.
Ninth—H L Grant, Park Hotel.
Tenth—George C. Cannon, Harrison House.
Eleventh—W B Henderson, 320 South Blount st.
Twelfth—C H Utley, Mrs Ellington, 226 Newbern ave.
Thirteenth—E. S. Abell, 118 North Wilmington st.
Fourteenth—Geo E Butler, 454 Fayetteville st.
Fourteenth—E N Roberson, Mansion House.
Fifteenth—Augustus Shaw, refused to tell.
Sixteenth—J McP Geddy, Mansion House.
Seventeenth—Dr. Wm. Merritt, 603 Wilmington st.
Eighteenth—E. S. Parker, Mrs. Smith, 118 North Wilmington st.
Eighteenth—J. E. Lyon, 326 Newbern ave.
Nineteenth—James W. Atwater, Mrs. M. H. Brown, 603 South Wilmington st.
Twentieth—J. A. Walker, 603 South Wilmington st.
Twenty first—A M Scales, 305 Hillsboro st.
Twenty-second—Dr. D. Reid Parker, Dr. W. H. Bobbitt, cor. Hargett and Dawson sts.
Twenty third—D A Patterson, 120 Fayetteville st.
Twenty-fourth—C. D. Barringer, 213 West Martin st.
Twenty fifth—Dr. J. B. Alexander, Mrs. Evans, 104 North McDowell st.
Twenty-sixth—S A Earnhardt.
Twenty sixth—J. A. Ramsay, Miss Jennie Person, cor. Person and New Berne ave.
Twenty-seventh—S. F. Shore, Hotel Florence.
Twenty-seventh—A. C. Sharpe, Mrs. M. H. Brown, 603 Wilmington st.
Twenty-eighth—Rev. J. A. Ashburn, Hotel Florence.
Twenty-ninth—L H W Barker, Exchange Hotel
Twenty-ninth—Milton McNeil, D T Johnson, Hillsboro st.
Thirtieth—J M Dickson, Mrs Gulick, 425 ——.
Thirty-first—James L Hyatt, Florence Hotel.
Thirty-first—E F Wakefield, 16 Branson House.
Thirty-second—M H Justice, 305 Hillsboro st.
Thirty-second—J T Anthony, 305 Hillsboro st.
Thirty-third—George H. Smathers, 527 South Salisbury st.
Thirty-third—W. H. Odom, Park Hotel.
Thirty-fourth—H S Anderson, Mrs Tucker, Fayetteville st.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

S A White, Alamance, 404 Hillsboro street.
J W Watts, Alexander, ——
H F Jones, Alleghany, 425 Wilmington street.
James E Leak, Anson, ——
Spencer Blackburn, Ashe, Park Hotel, Room 47.
H E Hodges, Beaufort, Branson House, Room 10.
K W White, Bertie, Harrison House.
Sidney Meares, Bladen, 120 Fayetteville street.
W W Drew, Brunswick, ——
V S Lusk, Buncombe, Park Hotel.
W G Candler, Buncombe, ——
J H Pearson, Burke, Mrs Bagley's, E South street.
A F Hileman, Cabarrus, ——
J L Nelson Caldwell, Park Hotel.
J E Burgess, Camden, ——
E C Duncan, Carteret, Park Hotel, Room 61.
C J Yarborough, Caswell, ——
L R Whitener, Catawba, Branson House, Room 2.
J E Bryan, Chatham, ——
L L Renn, Chatham, ——
D W Deweese, Cherokee, Mrs. Tuckers, Fayetteville street.
Richard Elliott, Chowan, ——
Wm Plott, Clay, ——
B F Dixon, Cleveland. ——
J B Schulken, Columbus, 101 McDowell street.
Robt Hancock, Craven, 128 W Hargett street.
T H Sutton, Cumberland, Smith House, Hillsboro street.
W. P. Wemyss, Cumberland, Harrison House.
W. H. Gallop, Currituck, ——.
G. C. Daniels, Dare, Harrison House, Room 9
J. R. McRary, Davidson 119 Hillsboro Street.
W. A. Bailey, Davie, ——.
Maury Ward, Duplin, 138 cor. Jones and Dawson streets.
J. W. Umstead, Durham, 326 Newbern Avenue.
J. H Dancy, Edgecombe, 515 South Blount street.
E. Bryant, Edgecombe, 515 South Blount street.
J. L. Grubbs, Forsyth, Florence Hotel, Room 6.
W. P. Ormsby, Forsyth, Hotel Florence, Room 6.
W. T. Barrow, Franklin, ——.
S. M. Wilson, Gaston, ——.
T. H. Rountree, Gates, Branson House, Room 17
John Dayton, Graham, ——.
W. H. Crews, Granville, 409 South Blount street.
John King, Granville, ——.
W. R. Dixon, Greene, Mrs. Hutchings, Martin street.
B. G. Chilcutt, Guilford, Harrison House, Room 18.
J. C. Bunch, Guilford, ——.
Scotland Harris, Halifax, 515 South Blount street.
J. H. Arrington, Halifax, ——.
L. B. Chapin, Harnett, 110½ Fayetteville street.
James Ferguson Haywood, Mrs. Bagley's, E. South street.
J. B. Freeman, Henderson, Mrs. Tucker, Fayetteville st.
Starkey Hare, Hertford, 225 Newbern Avenue.
John G Harris, Hyde, Harrison House
John R McLelland, Iredell, Park Hotel.
J A Hartness, Iredell, ——
J B Ensley, Jackson, Mrs. Smith's, cor Newbern avenue and Person street.
Claude W Smith, Johnston, Park Hotel
C M Creech, Johnston, 326 Newbern avenue.
H F Brown, Jones, Park Hotel.
E P Hauser, Lenoir, 116 Morgan street.
L A Abernathy, Lincoln, Mrs Smith's, Hillsboro street.
—— Lyle, Macon, Mrs Bagley's, 125 South street.
J W Roberts, Madison, 227, cor Edenton and Person streets.
C C Fagan, Martin, Branson House, Room 10.
J A Conley, McDowell, ——
W P Craven, Mecklenburg, 104 N McDowell street.
Sol Reid, Mecklenburg, Mrs. Smith's, Wilmington street.
—— Ransom, Mecklenburg, Mrs Smith's, Wilmington street.
L H Greene, Mitchell, ——
J A Reynolds, Montgomery, Harrison House, Room 12.
W H H Lawhon, Moore, 310 Newbern avenue.
Van B Carter, Nash, cor Salisbury and Martin streets.
D B Sutton, New Hanover, Harrison House, Room 2.
J T Howe, New Hanover, ——
N R Rawls, Northampton, ——
R Duffy, Onslow, ——
A R Holmes, Orange, 120 E Hargett street.
C M Babbitt, Pamlico, ——
W G Pool, Pasquotank, Park Hotel, Room 15
Gibson James, Pender, Mrs. Smith's, Wilmington street.
J H Parker, Perquimans, Branson House.
John S Cunningham, Person, Park Hotel, Room 68.
Slade Chapman, Pitt, ——
E V Cox, Pitt, Park Hotel.
Grayson Arledge, Polk, Harrison House, Room 19.
J J White, Randolph, Branson House, Room 9.
J M Allen, Randolph, Branson House, Room 9.
Y C Morton, Richmond, ——
Claudius Dockery, Richmond, Park Hotel, Room 58.
D E McBryde, Robeson, 117 Fayetteville street.
Wm. J. Currie, Robeson, ——
A E Walters, Rockingham, Park Hotel, Room 68.
R P Foster, Rockingham, Mr Brown's, corner South Wilmington and East Lenoir streets.
J W McKenzie, Rowan, ——
Walter Murphy, Rowan, 310 Hillsboro street.
Lindsay Purgason, Rutherford, Branson House, Room 7.
C H Johnson, Sampson, 326 Newbern avenue.
R M Crumpler, Sampson, 326 Newbern avenue.
E F Edins, Stanley, 519 East Jones street.
R J Petree, Stokes, 305 Hillsboao street.
J M Brower, Surry, ——
Jos H Cahey, Swain, Mr Brown's, corner South Wilmington and East Lenoir street.
E A Aiken, Transylvania, J J Johnson, corner Blount street and Newbern avenue.
Abner Alexander, Tyrrell, Branson House.
J. N. Price, Union, ——.
M. M. Peace, Vance, 320 South Blount street.
J. H. Young, Wake, 310 corner Fayetteville and Martin streets.
J. P. H. Adams, Wake, ——.
James M. Ferrell, Wake, Mrs. Tucker's, Fayetteville street.
C. A. Cook, Warren, 329 Hillsboro street.
L. N. C. Spruill, Washington, Harrison House, Room 8.
Thomas Bingham, Watauga, ——.
T. B. Parker, Wayne, 425 Wilmington street.
J. E. Person, Wayne, Branson House, Room 2.
C. H. Somers, Wilkes, Harrison House.
J. Q. A. Bryan, Wilkes, Harrison House, Room 7.
B. T. Person, Wilson, ——.
J. C. Pinnix, Yadkin. ——.
C. L. McPheeters, Yancey, 118 Wilmington street.

Marriage Today.

Today at 11 o'clock the marriage of Mr. Francis E. Hall, of Richmond, Va., and Miss Fannie E. Heartt will be solemnized.

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STANDING COMMITTEES

Of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The following are the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives as revised up to date.

Education—Claude Dockery, chairman; S A White, McCrary, Cox, Young, Abernathy, King, White, of Randolph, Rountree, Whitener, Wrenn, Dixon of Cleveland, Nelson, Walters, Murphy.

Pensions—Mr. Crumpler, chairman; Barrow, Ward, Chilcutt, Roberts, Adams, McPheeters, Ransom.

Propositions and Grievances—Spencer Blackburn, chairman; Sutton, of New Hanover; Crews, Craven, Carter, Crumpler, Cunningham, Lyle and Sutton, of Cumberland.

Insane Asylum—Sutton, of Cumberland, chairman; White, of Alamance, Alexander, Whitener, Parker, of Perquimans; Rountree, Pearson, Dixon, of Cleveland; Hartness.

Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships—D B Sutton, of New Hanover chairman; Duncan, Peace, Freeman, Fagan, Ferrell, King, Maxton, Walters, Smith, Cathey, Roberts, Blackburn.

Institutions for Deaf and Dumb—Person, of Wayne, chairman; Abernathy, King, Hauser, Petree, Aiken, Green, Wrenn Nelson, Duffy, Bryan, of Edgecombe.

Immigration—White, of Alamance, chairman; White, of Bertie, Bryan, of Edgecombe, Allen, Hodges, Barrow, Harris of Hyde, Chapin, McPheeters, Harris of Hyde.

Privileges and Elections—Wm Cook, chairman; Blackburn, Sutton, of New Hanover; Peace, Bryan, of Chatham; Brown, Person, of Wayne; Cunningham, Ferguson, Duffy, Creek, Person of Wilson; Sutton, of Cumberland.

Judiciary—Col V S. Lusk, chairman; Sutton, of Cumberland; Cook, Young, Schulken, Price, Craven, Ferguson, Murphy, Chandler, Cunningham, McCrary, Blackburn, Duffy, Hartness.

Banking and Currency—Bryan, of Chatham chairman; Hauser, Crumpler, Ormsby, Cox, Adams, McKenzie.

Salaries and Fees—Dixon, of Green, chairman; Yarborough, Harris, of Hyde; Holmes, McCrary, Chandler, Elliott, Easley, Parker, of Wayne; Hartness.

Finance—Johnson, chairman; Bryan of Chatham; Whitener, Person, of Wayne; Alexander, Young, Aiken, Petree, Nelson, McKenzie, Brown, Peace, Pearson, Green.

Institution for the Blind—Mr. Craven, chairman; McBride, Terrell, Person, of Wilson; Young, Pool, Grubbs, James, McLelland.

Engrossed Bills—Pinnix, chairman; Chapin, Spruill, Arrington, Parker, of Perquimans, Holmes, Price, Carter, Ferguson, Leak.

Enrolled Bills—Hauser, chairman; Abernathy, Drew, Hare, McCrary, Dockery, Eddins, Bunch.

Corporations—Schulken, chairman; McBride, Brown, Alexander, Dockery, Bailey, Watters, Umstead.

Railroads and Railroad Commission—Brower, chairman; Blackburn, Dockery, Pinnix, Ferrell, White, of Randolph; Ward Dixon, of Green; McKenzie, Smith, of Robeson.

Health—Mr. Alexander, chairman; Dixon, of Cleveland; Person, of Wayne; Person, of Wilson; Lyle, Freeman, McClelland, Sutton, of Cumberland; Fagan, Bobbitt, Spruill, Nelson, Crews.

Internal Improvements—Bryan, of Wilkes, chairman; Weymss, Aiken, Dancy, Reynolds, Morton, Ward, Brown Reid Wilson, Creech.

Penal Institutions—Parker, of Perquimans, chairman; Johnson, Carter, Abernathy, Roberts, Currie, Deweese, Dayton, Umstead, Coney, McKenzie Arrington, Bryan, of Edgecombe, Hare.

Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining—E. A. Aiken, chairman; Rawls, Allen, Somers, Reynolds, Rountree, Pursgon, Ferrell, Umstead, Cunningham, McLelland.

Insurance—White, of Randolph, chairman; Fagan, Price, Pool, Allen, Harris, Halifax, Cunningham, Lawhorn, Eddins.

Fish Interests—Hancock, chairman; Duncan, Bobbitt, Pool, Hodges, Alexander, Parker, of Perquimans; Harris of Hyde, Elliott, Cox, Daniels, Fagan, Rountree, Chapman, Spruill, Drew, Hare, Burges, Gallop, Howe.

Federal Relations—Chapin, chairman; Deweese, Adams, Howe, Ward, Foster, Ferrell, Barrow, Creech, Jones.

Private Bills—Alexander; chairman; Hodges, Cooke, White, of Bertie; Person, of Wilson; Peace, Adams, Chapin, Crews Holmes, Dixon, Duffy, Dockery Lawhorn, McKenzie, Pinnix, Bryan, of Wilkes, Bailey, Pearson, Blackburn, Eddins, Arledge, Aiken, Piatt.

Military Affairs—Cox, chairman; Chapin, Dancy, Ormsby, McBride, King, Price, Brown, Walters, Cunningham, Weymss.

Public Roads and Turnpikes—Ferrell chairman; Reynolds, Craven, Carter, Dayton, Daniels, Deweese, Harris, of Halifax, Wilson, Watts, McPheeters.

Rules—Sutton, of Cumberland, chairman; Brown, Bryan, of Chatham, Schulken, Nelson.

Claims—Petree, chairman; Meares Howe, Arledge, Bobbitt, Chapman, Foster, Purgason, Jones, Watts.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate as corrected up to date.

Judiciary—Geo. Smathers, chairman; Whedbee, Shore, Anderson, McCarthy, Ramsey, Hare, Clark, Butler, McCaskey, Maxwell, Mitchell, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance; Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Finance—McCaskey, chairman; Sharpe of Wilson; Parker, Alexander, McNeil, Grant, Mitchell, Yeager, Wakefield, Sharpe, of Iredell, Butler, Smathers, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance; Ray, Scales, Anthony, Atwater.

Agriculture—Parker, of Randolph, chairman; McNeil, Hardison, Hare, Merritt, Ashburn, Earnhart, Patterson Cameron, Rollins, Hyatt, Justice, Abell Barringer, Shore, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Patterson, Parker.

Education—H. L. Grant, chairman; Butler, Hare, Shore, Ramsey, Walker, McCarthy, Utley, Ashburn, Hardison Anderson, McCaskey, Person, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Anderson, Maxwell, Harp, of Iredell, McNeil.

Internal Improvements—Harp, chairman; Lyon, Ramsey, Wakefield, Dickson, Hyatt, Earley, Merritt, Anderson, Cameron, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Propositions and Grievances—Shaw, chairman; Ashburn, Dickson, Henderson McNeil, Anderson, Atwater, Clark, Cannon, Alexander, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony,

Corporations—Anderson, chairman; Maultsby, Rollins, Sharpe, McCarthy, Grant, Grant, Move, Lyon, Butler, Earnhart, Clark, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance; Ray, Scales Anthony, Whedbee, Yeager.

Penal Institutions—Rollins, chairman; Cannon, Hyatt, Alexander, Sharp, Earnhart, McNeil, Hardison, Henderson Atwater, Whedbee, Utley, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Barker.

Railroads and Railroad Commission—Butler—Chairman, McCarthey, Shore, Maultsby, Sharp of Wilson, Ramsey, Clark, Walker, McCaskey, Maxwell, Justice, Abel, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Person.

Privileges and Elections—Wakefield, Chairman; Whedbee, Earnhart, Smathers, Parker, McCarthey, Merritt, Person, Walker, Maultsby, Geddy, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Engrossed Bills—McNeil, Chairman; Ashburn, Dickson, Maultsby, Sharp Yeager, Maxwell, Walker, Geddy, Utley, Parker, Justice, Abell Barringer, Parker, Ray, Scales Anthony.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind—Alexander, chairman; Maultsby, Person, Rollins Sharpe, of Wilson, Shaw, Atwater, Earnhart, Mitchell, Cannon, Walker, Hardison, Utley, Whedbee, Yeager, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance; Ray, Scales, Anthony, Lyon.

Insurance—Jno F Newsome, chairman; Shaw, Smathers, Maxwell, Early, Whedbee, Wakefield, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Fish and Fisheries—Hardison, chairman; Rollins, Geddy McCarthy, McCaskey, Anderson, Maxwell, Yeager, Newsome, McNeil, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Early.

Claims—Ramsey, chairman; Mitchell, Henderson, Robeson, Person, Patterson, Hyatt, Barker, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray Scales, Anthony.

Salaries and Fees—McCarthy, chairman, Clark, Smathers, Mitchell, McNeil, Alexander, Dickson, Justice, Whedbee, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance; Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Public Health—Mr. Merritt, Chairman, Ramsey, Odom, Anderson, Alexander, Justice, Abel Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Banking and Currency—Mr. Moye Chairman; Sharp, Butler, McNeil, Mitchell, Hyatt, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Public Roads—Mr. Ashburn, Chairman; Hardison, Dickson, Newsom, Hyatt, Lyon, Maultsby, Early Henderson, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Federal Relations—Mr. Mitchell, Chairman; Smathers, Grant, Ashburn, Rollins, Shore, Wakefield, Atwater, Newsom, Shaw, Justice, Abel, Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Pensions and Soldiers Home—Mr. Roberson, Chairman; Ramsey, Shaw Sharp, Newsom, Yeager, Lyon, Justice Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance Ray Scalys, Anthony.

Insane Asylum—Mr. Hyatt, chairman; Moye, Ramsey, Wakefield, Yeager, Hardison, Grant, McCaskey, Person, Atwater, Henderson, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance Ray, Scales, Anthony, Barker, Geddy.

Counties, Cities and Towns—Mr Maxwell, chairman; Grant, Walker, Smathers, Lyon, McCarthy, Utley, Whedbee, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Pool, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Early.

Military Affairs—Mr. Barker, chairman; Yeager, Earnhart, Dickson, Odom, Ashburn, Shaw, Sharpe, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray Scales, Anthony.

Enrolled Bills—Mr. Shore, chairman; Wheddee, Clark, Person, Hardison, Ashburn, Roberson, Scales, Ray.

Printing—Mr. Craven, chairman; Messrs. Ward, Reynolds, Bailey, Young, Pinnix, Cathey and Leak.

Graded School Superintendents Meet at Chapel Hill.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Chapel Hill, Jan 27.

The annual meeting of the Graded School Superintendents of the State was held in the chapel here Tuesday night, and was presided over by Prof. Grimms of the Greensboro city school.

Dr. Alderman, in a short address, and in behalf of the village and the University, bid the superintendents a cordial welcome.

The first paper was read by Prof. Howell of Raleigh, on the "Illiteracy of North Carolina." In illiteracy, Prof Howell said, North Carolina ranked seven, or 39 7 10 of its population were illiterate—more than any of her sister States South. The cause of this slow progress towards higher citizenship, he said, was due to the short term of our public schools. He compared the length of the term in North Carolina to that in other States, showing North Carolina to be in the rear in this great march. For the cure of this Prof. Howell advocated local taxation, stating that the general taxation was large enough. He also stated that the States, appropriating the most for higher education, at the same time maintained the best system of public schools.

The next paper—"Our Public Schools and the Preparation of its Teachers"—was read by Prof. Claxton of the State Normal and Industrial School. Among other things, Prof. Claxton said that the most important thing in our era of civilization was the teaching of children; that, in considering the fact the teacher was the former of character of the pupil, he ought to be of mature age, well trained and a thorough scholar. He emphasized the need and importance of establishing normal schools in the State for the training of teachers.

After a lively and enthusiastic discussion of the above papers, and public schools in general, the meeting adjourned.

One thing to do!

And we do it!

To please and satisfy customers.

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That's why we enjoy such a large trade. When you come in our store you will find a complete stock New, Finest Quality, Lowest Prices, Polite Salesmen.

No Old Goods Sold for New.

We invite everybody to call and inspect our goods. Prices guaranteed.

Open at Night.

ROYALL & BORDEN,

Leaders of Low Prices.

Fayetteville Street Entrance Through Stronach's Dry Goods Store. Telephone No. 266 B.

The sun has his Eclipse. We have our ECLIPSE. The sun's Eclipse cannot raise your tobacco and cotton, but our ECLIPSE. Eclipses all other Eclipses; therefore, use our ECLIPSE and Eclipse past records. **It is the best and made at home.** For sale everywhere.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works

RALEIGH, N. C.

"All Right" Cook Stoves

ARE GOOD STOVES.

We have sold them for thirty years and have testimonials from many of our customers who have been using them from twenty to twenty-five years; the Stoves are better and the prices are cheaper than ever before.

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.

Raleigh Stationery Company,

131 Fayetteville Street.

We carry in stock a complete line of typewriter's supplies and the latest and best Counting-house Stationery made, Typewriters, Mimeographs, Hektographs, all the latest and best labor-saving devices and office appliances.

Our stock is complete in every line. We are leaders in Low Prices. We invite you to examine our stock and get our prices before buying.

OFFICE AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

W. G. SEPARK, Manager.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,

Jewelers and Opticians,

RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

J. H. GILL, Founder and Machinist,

McDowell and Davie Street, Raleigh.

Columns for Buildings, Caps and Bases, Sash Weights, Cotton Planters, Plows and Plow Castings, Fire Dogs, and all kinds of Castings.

THE

Commercial and Farmers Bank

RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891.

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK,	$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND,	16,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	8,708.47
DEPOSITS,	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS

J. J. Thomas, Pres. Alf. A. Thompson, Vice Pres.
B. S. Jerman, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Philips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jno. W. Scott, R. B. Raney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In,	$225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits,	80,000.

Officers:

Chas. H. Belvin, President. Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President
F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

Directors:

Chas M. Busbee, Chas H. Belvin, Julius Lewis,
J. A. Briggs, Thos. B Crowder, F. O. Moring,
J. B. Batchelor, Chas E. Johnson, W. R. Tucker.

Depositors' Security and Protection.—(Section 5151, from United States Banking Laws.) "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equably and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

J. R. FERRALL & CO.,

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222 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

WE CARRY THE FINEST LINE OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE. NEW AND FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY DAY.

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AH! HERE'S THE RUB.

Keep out of the tub, and send your clothes to

THE EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY

Where we neither rub,
Nor do we scrub
And wear out the clothes so,
But make them white as snow,

BY A STEAM PROCESS.

Shirts, 10c.; Collars and Cuffs, 2c. each—High Gloss or Domestic Finish. Express paid one way on work sent us from all parts of the State.

SOWERS & HARDING, Proprietors.

Phone 19. 105 and 107 West Martin Street.

BUCK'S GREAT

White Enamel Line

Stoves and Ranges

Catalogues sent on application.

Ladies call and see the

Raisin Seeders,

Price 75 Cents.

Works perfectly.

Thos. H. Briggs & Sons,

RALEIGH, N. C.

J. D. CARROLL,

Wholesale Grocer

AND

LIQUOR DEALER

Choice Wines, Cigars, Beer on Draught or in Bottles, Everything in Something to Eat or Drink, at rock-bottom prices to the trade.

I also have a branch store on East Hargett street, near the Soldiers' Home, where can be found at all hours, day or night, Pure Wines, Liquors and Cigars, the best the market affords.

THE GENERAL MARKETS

The Stock Market Was Lifeless Yesterday

AND WHEAT WAS DEMORALIZED

ALL OTHER CEREALS WERE EASY AND STEADY.

Nothing of Interest on the Boards Outside of the Flurry Over Wheat.

New York, Jan. 27.—Speculation at the stock exchange was lifeless ag in today. Here and there, owing to special causes, some wide changes were noted, but the ma jority of the usually active issues dragged along in a listless way. A feature of the session was the depression in the Hocking Valley securities, the common falling 2¾ to 7, the lowest figure yet reached. The consol 5s dropped 8½ to 68, and the general 6s 6 to 63; the former subsequently rallying to 70½ and the stock to 8½. The break was due mainly to forced sales of securities held in loans. Reports of a receivership could not be confirmed although the rumor was again widely circulated.

In February and March the company has interest charges of about three hundred thousand dollars to meet. In consequence the efforts of the managers of the bituminous roads to settle their differences and restore rates is anxiously awaited. The Ohio Soft Coal Association was in session at Columbus today, but up to the close nothing of a definite character could be obtained. The anthracite coalers were also heavy at times. Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna were pressed for sale on fears of unfavorable annual reports.

The general market was not especially influenced by the heaviness of the coal properties and held tolerably firm until the publication of the Delaware and Hudson report, when a slightly weaker tone was noticeable. At one time the Grangers showed a tendency to cut aloof from the general market, the December statement of the St. Paul having exceeded the expectations of the bulls. For the period named the road reported a gain in net earnings of $4,148. It was said that the Burlington for the same month will also show a slight increase in net earnings. This statement is looked for. Outside of the issues named, there was nothing in the market to call for special comment.

Commission house business continued dull, while London operators cut no figure whatever in the dealings. Speculation closed quiet. Net changes show losses of ¼ a 1½ per cent., the latter in Delaware and Hud on. Long Island advanced 1 per cent. to 46 as compared with the last recorded sale at the stock exchange. Total sales were only 99,524 shares.

Bonds were irregular today. Transactions aggregated $1,420,000.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Jan. 27.—Money on call easy at 1¼a2 per cent, last loan at 1½ and closing at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3a3½ per cent. Bar silver 65. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84¾a4.85 for 60 days and 4.86¾a4.87 for demand. Posted rates 4.85a4.87½. Commercial bills 4.83a4.84. Government bonds strong. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds irregular. Silver at the board was higher.

STOCKS

American Cotton Oil	12½
pref'd	55
American Sugar Refinery	117
pref'd	103¾
American Tobacco	74
pref'd	102½
Atchison	14½
B & O	15
Canadian Pacific	54½
C. & O.	17½
Chicago & Alton	165
C., B & Q.	74
Chicago Gas	77½
Delaware & Lackawana	153½
D. and C. F.	
Erie	14⅜
pref'd	34
General Electric	34⅜
Illinois Central	93½
L. E. & W.	16½
pref'd	67½
Lake Shore	152
L. & N.	50
L., N. A. & C.	¼
Manhattan Consolidated	91½
M. & C.	15
Michigan Central	88
Missouri Pacific	22
Mobile & Ohio	21
Nash. & Chat.	67½
U. S. Cordage	
pref'd	
N. J. Central	99
N. Y. Central	93
N. Y. & N. E.	38
N. & W. pref'd	17
Northern Pacific	13
pref'd	33⅜
N. W.	104½
pref'd	152
Pacific Mail	25½
Reading	26
Rock Island	67⅜
St. Paul	76
pref'd	131½
Silver Certificates	65½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	29⅝
pref'd	80
Texas Pacific	9½
Union Pacific	7⅝
Wabash	6½
pref'd	15⅝
Western Union	84
W. & L. E.	2½
pref'd	9½

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	102
B	102
C	96
La. B. 4's	95
N. C. 4's	100
6's	122
Tenn. new set. 3's	77½
Va. 6's, def.	5
Va. T. R. S.	6
Va. F. D.	62½
U. S. 4's reg.	111⅝
coup.	112½
2's	96
So. Railway 5's	89½
con.	9½
pref'd	28⅝
S. C. 4½'s	107½
U. S. new 4's, Dec	122½
Coup	123½

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27.—Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open'g.	Clos'g.
WHEAT—No. 2.		
January	74⅜	7 ⅜
May	76½a77	76⅝
July	72¾a73¼	73⅛
CORN—		
January	21⅞	22
May	23⅝	23⅞a24
July	24¼a24⅞	25
OATS—		
January	15	15¼
May	17¼a17⅜	17⅜a17⅝
July	18¼	18¼a18⅜

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet but steady; middling 7 5-16; net receipts, — bales; gross receipts, 2,136 bales; exports to Great Britain, — bales; to France, — bales; to the Continent, — bales; forwarded, 408 bales; sales, 40 bales, all spinners; stock 291,629 bales. Total today—net receipts, 19,861 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,069 bales; to France, — bales; to the Continent, 6,825 bales; to the Channel, — bales; stock, 1,079,277 bales. Total for this week—net receipts, 105,816 bales; exports to Great Britain, 52,958 bales; to France, 825 bales; to the Continent, 43,100 bales; to the Channel, — bales; stock, — bales. Total since September 1—net receipts, 5,465,427 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,253,986 bales; to France, 490,318 bales; to the Continent, 1,307,094 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales; stock, — bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton—demand fair; American middling 4d; sales 10,000 bales; American 9,400 bales; speculation and export 500 bales; receipts 16,000 bales; American 14,300 bales.

Futures opened steady, demand fair; American middling, l. m. c.—February and March, March and April, April and May, 3 60; May and June, 3.61; July and August 3.62; November and December, 3 49. Futures quiet; tenders at today's clearings 2 500 bales new dockets and 400 bales old.

4 P. M.—January, 3.60a3.61b; January and February, February and March, 3.60 a3 61s; March and April, 3 60a3 61b; April and May 3 61b; May and June, 3.61a3.62b; June and July, 3.62a3 63; July and August, 3.63s; August and September, 3.61a 3.62s; September and October 3 54a3 55v; October and November (unofficial), 3.50a 3.51v. Futures closed steady.

OTHER COTTON MARKETS.

January 27.

Galveston quiet, 7, 3,375 bales.
Norfolk steady, 6 15-16, 912 bales.
Baltimore nominal, 7 5-16, —— bales.
Boston firm, 7 5-16, 1,172 bales.
Wilmington firm, 7¾, 734 bales.
Philadelphia quiet, 7 7-16, 30 bales.
Savannah quiet, steady, 6 13 16, 2,6 1 bales.
New Orleans steady, 7, 6,310 bales.
Mobile steady, 6⅞, 2,227 bales.
Memphis steady, 6 15-16, 334 bales.
Augusta very steady, 7¼, 694 bales.
Charleston steady, 6 15-16, 2,250 bales.
Cincinnati steady, 7, 3,6 0 bales.
Louisville firm, 7, —— bales.
St. Louis firm 7, 400 bales.
Houston quiet 7, 3,264 bales.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 27.—Cotton futures dull but steady; sales 22,500 bales; January, 6.75; February, 6.77; March, 6.87; April, 6 93; May, 7.00; June, 7 06; July, 7.11; August, 6 98, September, 6.60; October, 6.52; November 6.52.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Jan. 27—Flour dull, steady; winter wheat, low grades $2.30a3.35; do. fair to fancy $3.50a4.75; do patents $4 95 a5.15; Minnesota clear patents $3.50a4.00; patents $4.35a5.00; low extras $2.30a3.35.

Southern flour dull, steady; common to fair extra $3.30a3.65; good to choice do. $3.75a4 05.

Wheat—spot market dull, easier with options; No. 2 red, f. o. b. 94½; ungraded red 75a85; No. 1 Northern —. Options opened weak and declined ⅛a1¼, rallied ½ to ⅝, fell ⅛a1¼ and closed steady at ⅜a1½ below yesterday; No. 2 red, January 84⅛; March 86½; May 82⅞; July 80.

Corn—spots dull, firmer; No. 2, 28⅝ in elevator; 28⅝ afloat; steamer mixed 27½. Options weak and ½ over yesterday; January 28⅞; July 30¼.

Oats—spots dull, steady; options, near months easier; far months firmer; January 21; February 21; May 22. Spot prices—No. 2, 22; No. 2 white 24; mixed western 22a23½.

Hay quiet, easy; shipping 55; good to choice 70a80.

Hides firm; wet salted, Havana selected, 35a50 pounds, at 7½; Texas dry, 21 a25 pounds, 12a13.

Wool firm, quiet; domestic fleece 16a 23; pulled 18a31; Texas 7a12.

Beef dull, steady; family $8.25a10 50; extra mess $7.00a8 00.

Beef hams firm at $17.50a18.00.

Tierced beef steady; city extra India mess $13.00a14.00.

Cut meats firm, moderately active; pickled bellies 4⅝; shoulders 4⅛a4½; hams 8¼a9.

Lard quiet, weak; western steam $4.17½; city $3.65; January $4 12, nominal; refined dull; continent $4.50; South America $4.75; compound 4¼a4½.

Pork quiet, easy; new mess $8.25a9 00.

Butter quiet; fancy steady; State dairy 10a15; do. creamery 13a19; Elgins 20

Eggs firmer; State and Pennsylvania 18½a19; ice house 12½a13½; western fresh 18½; do case $2.00a3.00; Southern 17½a 17 ; limed —.

Cottonseed oil steady; crude 20; yellow prime 23a23½.

Petroleum dull, refined New York 6.30; Philadelphia 6 15; do in bulk .65a3-70.

Rosin steady; strained, common to good $1.70a1 72½.

Turpentine quiet at 27½a28.

Rice firm, fair demand; domestic fair to extra 3⅞a6; Japan 4¼a4¼.

Molasses quiet, moderate demand; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice new 22a32.

Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 3¾a4.

Coffee barely steady, unchanged to 5 points up; March and April $9.40; May $9.40a9 45; September $9.45a9 50; October $9.50; December $9.50a9.55; spot Rio dull, steady; No. 7, 9⅝.

Sugar—raw dull, steady; fair refining 2 13-16; refined quiet, steady; off A 3¾a4; standard A 4½; cut loaf 4⅝; crushed 4⅝; granulated 4½.

Freights to Liverpool—market quiet; cotton quiet by steam 7-64d; grain by steam 2½d.

CATTLE MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 27.—Cattle—receipts, 10,000; market firm; common to extra steers $3.50a5.50; stockers' and feeders' $3.25a4.15; cows and bulls $1.75a3.85; Texans $3.50a4 30.

Hogs—receipts 26,000; market steady; heavy packing and shipping lots $3.30a 3.52½; common to choice mixed $3.35a3.55; choice assorted $3.45a3.60; light $3.35a 3.60; pigs $3.20a3 60.

Sheep—receipts 14,000; market steady; inferior to choice $2.50a3.90; lambs $3.50 a5.00.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be $20,000, divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding $50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal aud mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the Board of Directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the Board of Directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purposes of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

I. D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by. C. M. Kenyon, F M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O.O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—GREETING:

KNOW YE, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of the Acts of 1893.

NOW, THEREFORE, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company, for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina. at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, - - $6 a Year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a Year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

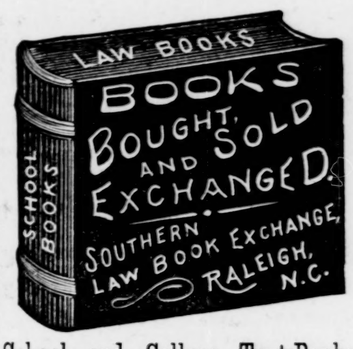
Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

Old Clothing Made New.

D. W. C. HARRIS,
Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments. Suits cleaned, 75c.; cleaned and dyed $1.50.
East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.



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AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

All kinds of Books bought, sold and exchanged, especially School and Law Books.
We furnish them at prices lower than Northern houses, and in much less time
Our's is the largest stock of Law and School Books, Stationery, School and General Office Supplies, and we occupy the largest and oldest book-store in the State.
N. C. Reports from $1.50 each up, in odd volumes of complete sets.
Give us a trial order, and list your books for sale or exchange.

Southern Law Book Exchange,
M. M. SMITH, Manager.
A. Williams' old stand, 119 Fayetteville St.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH, DAILY:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Norfolk to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.
Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Norfolk, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.
Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:55 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washingtsn and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily.—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m., daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.
From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

1:40 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:55 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

—AT—

ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.'S,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

RALEIGH, N. C.

Send us your orders for anything you need in our line. The Oldest Book House in the State. Largest Stock in the State. Lowest Prices in the State.

☞Prompt attention always.

Alfred Williams & Co.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL,

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned
Newly Furnished,

And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES. Manager.

WE SHALL

Have no need of the Chinaman in the future if every American laundryman will supply the proper kind of work.

We can launder your linen much better, much whiter (without the use of chemicals), finish them in much finer style, and we won't charge you any more, and we won't send them home minus the buttons, either.

Prompt Delivery. Drop a Postal for our Wagon.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:56 p m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
Lv. Sanford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4:18 p m
Lv Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 4, Daily
Lv. Bennettsville	8:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:18 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv Hope Mills	4:49 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 16, Mixed Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1.28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and east; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air-Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass Agt.

S. A. L.

Vestibuled Limited Trains.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS, NORFOLK, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

Schedule in Effect November 1st, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

1:26 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule for Henderson, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points north. Buffet drawing-room sleepers and Pullman coaches Atlanta to Washington, parlor cars Washington to New York, Pullman sleeping car Monroe to Portsmouth. Arrives at Washington 10:45 a. m., Baltimore 12 noon, Philadelphia 2:20 p. m., New York 4:53 p. m. Also for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Old Point and local stations Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

11:31 A. M. DAILY.

For Henderson, Weldon, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk and intermediate stations, connects at Portsmouth with Bay Line for Old Point and Baltimore; with Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company for Washington; with N. Y. P. & N. Railroad for Philadelphia and points north; also at Weldon with Atlantic Coast line for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and with Scotland Neck Branch for Greenville, Washington and Plymouth.

Pullman sleeping car Atlanta to Portsmouth.

6:00 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule for Southern Pines, Hamlet, Wilmington, Monroe, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Shelby, Chester, Clinton, Greenwood, Abbeville, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and all points south and southwest; through Pullman Buffet sleepers and day coaches Washington and Atlanta, connecting directly at Union depot, Atlanta, with diverging lines; also Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Monroe.

3:40 P. M. DAILY.

For Wilmington, Charlotte, Chester, Greenwood, Athens, Atlanta and all intermediate stations. Connects at Union station, Atlanta, with diverging lines. Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Atlanta.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

3:40 P. M. DAILY.

From Norfolk, Portsmouth and points north via Bay Line and N. Y. P. & N. Railroad, Petersburg Richmond and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; also from Greenvills, Plymouth, Washington, N. C., and Eastern Carolina points via Weldon.

1:21 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule from Atlanta and points south, Athens, Abbeville, Greenwood and Chester.

11:26 A. M. DAILY.

From Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and intermediate stations.

5:55 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Henderson, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the east.

Magnificent Pullman vestibuled trains. No extra fare.

Apply to ticket agent, or to

H. S. LEARD, Sol. Pass. Agt., Raleigh, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.
V. E. McBEE, General Superintendent.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity.

Snow tonight and possibly high flurries early Thursday. Clearing Thursday noon and becoming colder again Thursday night.

Forecast for North Carolina.

Snow or rain tonight, followed by fair weather Thursday. Colder in the eastern portion Thursday

Weather Conditions.

The storm in the South has advanced to the South Atlantic coast, near Charleston, with lower barometer. Heavy rains occurred over Florida, the largest amount being 1 06 inches at Jacksonville, and the snow area has followed eastward to Montgomery, Atlanta, Knoxville, and over North Carolina. The storm will move northeastward up the coast and join the depression now central off Nova Scotia. The cold wave still prevails over the entire central valley and west and has progressed to the Gulf coast; but has moderated further north though the temperature is still 20 degrees below zero at Huron and St. Paul. The line of 20 degrees follows almost along the Gulf coast from Corpus Christi to Mobile

C. F. VON HERRMANN
Section Director.

Personals.

Mr. T. E. Battley, of Cameron, is in town.

Mr. J. C. Hundley of Oxford is in the city,

Mr. L. Green of Charlotte is at the Park.

Mr. J. H. House of Littleton is in the city.

Mr. H. F. Freeman, of Taylor, is at the Park.

Mr. J. E. Stagg, of Durham, arrived yesterday.

Senator Pritchard has gone to Washington

Mr. James P. Sawyer of Asheville is at the Park.

Mr. H. C. Hudson, of Goldsboro, is stopping at the Park.

Prof. W. L. Poteat of Wake Forest was here yesterday.

Dr. Chas. E. Taylor of Wake Forest College is in the city.

Mr. Cole, the Traveling Auditor of the S. A. L., is in the city.

Mrs. B. C. Rogers is better and has been removed from Rex Hospital

Mr. J. D. Boushall has returned from a trip for the Ætna Life Insurance Company.

Mrs. H. S. Leard has returned from Chester, S. C., where she visited relatives.

Mrs. Cort Blivin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting Mrs. S. S. Smith, Oakwood avenue.

Miss May Ria Ireland, of Faison, N. C., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. Wayland Jones, on Newbern avenue.

Mr. W. G. Jarvis, of Norfolk, Va., representing one of the best fertilizer companies in the country, is in Raleigh.

J. M. Chamberlain, father of Prof. J. R Chamberlain, left for Florida yesterday morning to spend the winter.

Mr W. E. Franklin, of the firm of Franklin, Hansen & Co, insurance agents, of Winston Salem, is in the city.

Mr. Davis, the efficient Republican jailor of Forsyth county, spent yesterday and last night in the city. He says leading citizens of Winston Salem declare THE TRIBUNE the best State paper the mails ever brought to that city.

Mr. James Gilmer, who has been connected with the Internal Revenue Department here, has resigned this position and accepted a place with a tobacco company in New York city. He left for his new home yesterday. Mr. Gilmer has many friends who will regret his departure from Raleigh.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, New York, who delivered the so much admired congratulatory address at Chapel Hill yesterday will deliver an address before the students and faculty of the State Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro today.

G W. Hinshaw, of Winston, is again in the city in the interest of his railroad bill incorporating the Stone Mountain Railroad Company He says that the Corporations Committee has decided to make a favorable report to the House advising the passage of the bil. There is every indication that such will be the case.

Messrs. C D. LeGrand, Washington, D C; R. B. Hines, I. W. Kates, Richmond; R. B. Moore; Buffalo, N. Y.; J. G. Smith, Washington, D. C; W. M. Woodson, Lynchburg, Va; B. Link, Baltimore; H. O Culler, Knoxville; J. P Stowe, J. A. Holmes, Massachusetts; A P. P. Jones, Norfolk, Na., and Chas. L. Loekett, N. Y., are at the Park.

Complimentary Entertainment.

There is a rare treat in store for members of the General Assembly and other State officials who attend the entertainment complimentary to them at the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Superintendent John E Ray and his efficient assistants have arranged a delightful programme in which many of the brightest pupils of the institution will render vocal selections, recitations, etc Invitations have been issued to all who are expected to attend, but the same program will be repeated some evening of next week on which occasion the general public will be most cordially welcomed.

Bailey of North Carolina.

Mr. T. C. Bailey left yesterday for Warrenton. Today at noon he and Miss Mary Winbush will be united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Among those who accompanied Mr Bailey were his brother. J William Bailey, Mr. and Mr. T. R Purnell, Mr Edgar Haywood and Representatives Cooke of Warren, Blackburn of Ashe and Sutton of New Hanover. Mrs. Walthall, wife of Senator Walthall of Mississippi, and other distinguished persons will be present.

MR. YOUNGSON SPEAKS.

A Sensible Talk to Engineers.

The members of Raleigh Division No. 339 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met in their hall in the Pullen building Tuesday night. Every member of the division who could possibly do so was present. They assembled to hear a talk from Mr. A B Youngson, of Cleveland, Ohio, the Assistant Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the World. Mr. Youngson's subject was "Our duty to the company and our duty to the men." The address was full of wholesome advice and sound common sense. The men were encouraged to take an active interest in politics, to attend their party caucuses and conventions and to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the political issues and the prominent politicians of the day. Mr. Youngson is an ardent Republican himself, as is every other officer of the Brotherhood, but his speech was entirely free from any partisanism; in fact, no one could have discovered from his remarks what his political faith was.

Mr. Youngson left yesterday afternoon. While in the State he will visit the divisions at Rockingham, Fayetteville, Greensboro and other places. Mr. Youngson will find a warm welcome whenever he may visit Raleigh.

A Violently Insane Man.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Frank Jeffries, of Bladen County, was brought to the Insane Asylum for treatment. Although he was confined in a straight jacket, it was with difficulty that four or five men could manage him. He became suddenly insane night before last

Funeral of Mrs. Allen.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Martha Allen was conducted by Dr. A M. Simms at the Raleigh Baptist Trbernacle yesterday morning at 11 o'clock The pall bearers were N B. Broughton, L. H. Adams, J. D Briggs, H. G. Alford, James Broughton and M Holloman.

The spring season is considerably later than last year. Manufacturers say shipments of fertilizers are very much slower.

Grippe Capsules at McKimmon's Drug Store.

Oysters served up to date at Denton's opposite P. O.

Grippe Capsules at McKimmon's Drug Store.

WE ARE GLAD

To say Hard Times are over. As no one can complain of hard times if they will only go around to the Lyon Racket Store, 16 East Market St, Raleigh, N. C., and see at what low prices they are selling goods. We will quote you a few prices in trunks, valises and such things as Hardware, as we now sell them at about one-half of the regular price; but we are determined to sell goods if we have to sell at the smallest profit goods were ever sold at. Some ask, "How can they sell at such small profit?" Quick sales and small profits repeated often are equal to slow sales and large profits, and we prefer quick sales and the cash to accompany the sale.

Read the prices below and be convinced.

These goods are first class.

	Our Price. cts.	Worth $
Hand Saws,	57	1.50
Panel Saws,	47	1.00
Key Hole Saws,	14	40
Butchers' Saws,	74	1.25
Kitchen Saws,	38	75
Saw Sets,	47	1.00
Squares,	34	75
Squares,	28	50
Hammers, Steel,	47	1.00
Hammers, Steel,	37	75
Harness Goods,	20	50
Hatchet, Steel,	47	1.00
Ratchet Braces,	50	1.25
Braces,	25	75
Eyelet Punches,	47	1.00
Hinges,	10	20
Horse Clippers,	98	1.50
Curry Combs,	10	25
Curry Combs,	5	15
Horse Brushes,	50	1.00
Horse Brushes,	24	50
Horse Brushes,	19	25
Bridle Snaps,	5	15
Rubber Bitts,	16	50
Steel Bitts,	4	20
Trowels, Steel,	29	75
Shovels,	4	10
Shovels,	9	25

and other things in hardware too numerous to mention. But if you will come and look for yourself you will be surprised to see things of such value sold so cheap. But they must be sold, as we intend to sell goods, and this is the only way.

You to please.
LYON RACKET STORE,
16 East Martin St., Raleigh.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

$75.00 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.)

Whereas, official information has been received at this department that John Keel, a white man, late of the county of Pitt, stands charged with the murder of David Crandall. And whereas, it appears that the said John Keel has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore, I, Daniel L. Russell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of seventy-five dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said John Keel to the Sheriff of Pitt county at the Courthouse in Greenville, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and in the one hundred and twenty-first year of our American Independence.

DESCRIPTION—White man, stout, well built; round, red face, little red mustache; weighs 180 pounds; left shoulder little sloping; sandy red hair.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

By the Governor:
JOE E. ALEXANDER,
Private Secretary.

A MISCHIEVOUS LAD.

A False Fire Alarm Calls Out the Fire Boys Through the Rain and Sleet.

Another false fire alarm was turned in at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon This time it was from Box 25, corner Wilmington and South streets.

The fire companies made a prompt response, and a mad set of men they were when they found that they had been called out through the rain and sleet by some mischievous boy or contemptible, low life, grown up person.

A close inquiry was set on foot to, if possible, discover the guilty party. Several negroes and others said that they had seen a small boy run from the box when the alarm was sounded.

Further investigation led to the discovery that George White, a white boy about 13 years of age, was the author of the alarm.

The Centennial Graded School had just turned out and George was a student. He scarcely realized the seriousness of the offense he was committing. The authorities did not enforce the prescribed fine; and they did very right.

Mayor's Court.

Duncan Matthews was brought before Mayor Russ yesterday and bound over to the next term of the Superior Court to answer a charge of theft. His bond was put at $100. Matthews is now serving a term in the workhouse for being implicated with some counterfeiters

The Mayor had several badly frightened little boys in his court yesterday. They were parties who turned on the false alarm about noon at box No. 25 corner of Wilmington and South streets, at 12 30 o'clock yesterday. The proof was positive that the little fellows did not commit the offence through mischief, but, seeing a big smoke, jumped to the conclusion that some one's house was certainly burning, and that it was their duty to send in the alarm.

After the Mayor had given them a very stern talk and impressed upon them the sacredness of a fire alarm box they were allowed to go back to school in peace.

In the Court House.

An insane man and woman, both colored, were sent from the jail to the Insane Asylum at Goldsboro yesterday

Registrar of Deeds Rogers issued five marriage licenses yesterday: Mr. Edward T. Marks to Miss Emma Jones; Mr. Francis E. Hall, of Richmond, Va to Miss Frances Eugenia Heartt; W K Conley to Pauline Bunery; William Wynn to Nannie Roan, and Andy Jones to Hariet Smith.

A petition to appoint a receiver for the Falls of Neuse Paper Company will be heard before Judge Robinson today.

Grippe Capsules at McKimmon's Drug Store.

Remember that "Denton's" is the only first-class Saloon and Restaurant in the city.

Visit Denton's Saloon and Restaurant when in the city. Opposite P. O.

MR. CRUMPLER ON PENSIONS.

He Made a Touching Appeal for Non-Pensioned Confederate Soldiers.

During a lively discussion of the method of pensioning ex Confederate soldiers in the House of Representatives Tuesday afternoon, Representative J. M Crumpler, of Sampson county, made a spirited and pathetic appeal for his soldier comrades.

Mr. Crumpler is chairman of the Pension Committee, and begged that those bills providing for the placing of Confederate soldiers on the pension roll, which were favorably reported by his committee, be passed. He said that he was an old soldier and had been four times seriously wounded; he, however was blessed with a good portion of this world's goods and had no occasion to ask any assistance.

He referred regretfully to the disposition on the part of a large number of the old soldiers already on the pension roll to oppose the entering of any others. This, he said, was because every one added cut down the per capita apportionment. He regretted the apparent selfishness of his pensioned comrades; but insisted that the House continue to add to the roll such as were truly worthy of assistance.

Several times during the speech tears were seen to well up in the eyes of usually sedate members It was an effective speech, and will doubtless influence pension legislation throughout the session

Lecture for Tuesday Night.

On next Tuesday evening Professor John L. Lanneau, of Wake Forest College, will deliver a lecture on the X rays for the benefit of the Y M. C. A Professor Lanneau will bring all the apparatus with him for demonstrating this latest and most remarkable discovery of science. This will be one of the most interesting lectures of the season.

The "Old Log Cabin," fourteen years old. The finest and oldest whiskey sold in the United States. I solicit inspection of barrel, age and quality Guaranteed strictly straight, and has an evaporation of twenty gallons, leaving only twenty five gallons in barrel. Fifteen cents per drink straight, or $2 00 per quart. Can be found only at Denton's opposite post office

Scholars Wanted.

Desirous of being occupied. I would take charge of ten or twelve children at my residence. Best of care would be exercised in regard to their moral, mental and physical culture. Can prepare them for any ordinary business of life. Address,

W. T. WOMBLE,
636 East Hargett Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Notice

Is hereby given that action will be taken in General Assembly of North Carolina to repeal or amend the charter of the ferry at Gaston, N. C

E. W. WILKINS,
South Gaston. N. C.
EDWIN BROADNAX,
Broadnax Station, N. C.

St. Mary's School for Girls

RALEIGH, N. C.

Easter Term of the Fifty-fifth Year Begins

- JANUARY 28th. -

Thorough instruction offered in all Departments. Gold Medal awarded St. Mary's for the largest and most complete exhibit of School Work and apparatus at the last State Fair.

Certificate Admits to Vassar.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND OTHER INFORMATION.

Rev. B. SMEDES, A. M.

Don't grunt with stomach-ache. Get relief quick by using

Simpson's Liver Pills for all stomach ills.

You will save money and your health, which is beyond price, by using the pills regularly.

Simpson's Pharmacy,

Pullen Building.

Do You Want Any Of These?

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.

Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the nicest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCUD.

A Lady

When asked what kind of advertising she liked best, promptly replied, "The kind that names the goods, mentions the qualities and states the price, with sufficient quantities to back the advertisement." She was eminently correct. Here are the names, the qualities, the price and the quantities. We have others not here mentioned.

Inventory Reduction Sale—Shoe Clearance.

Price unparalleled in Shoe retailing. Our price $2.00, no more.

The greatest values ever offered in nice, clean, smooth stock, now thrown on the sacrifice table.

Geo. E. Keith's Fine Footwear $3, $4 and $5 qualities, calf skin and cordovans. Wells & McKay's sewed, heavy or medium weights; wide, ordinary or pointed toes, widths E, F and G; any size, 6 to 11, but not all sizes of any one kind, about 167 pairs to select from; your choice at only **$2.00**

These Shoes are not odds and ends, nor poor styles, but taken from regular stock, marked less than cost, for quick selling, to close the season. They are bargains.

Last Lick at This Line.

Burt & Packard's Korrect Shape Shoes—$5 kind are now $2.50

Old Gents' "Comforts" Calfskin $3.00 Welt Shoes are now $1.50

Slick Shoes Simply Sacrificed.

G. Gerstle & Co.'s Cincinatti made and branded

Sherwood's Solid Service SHOES, formerly $3, $2.50, $2.25 and $2, none ever sold for less, your choice now of any and all **$1.00.**

Clearing out Williams & Hoyt's Line Standard Make—qualities well known:

Misses' $2.50 Spring Heel Shoes, $1.50
Boys' $2 Spring Heel Shoes, 1.00
Child'ns' $1.25 Spr'g Heel Shoes, 75

For rich, intrinsic and splendid value, the following quotations rank unrivalled.

Gents' Dress and Negligee Shirts.

Full Dress white Shirts were $1.50, now $1; Peerless, laundried, were $1.25, now $1; White Plaited Bosoms were $1, now 75c.; Gladstone, laundried, $1, now 75c.; I.X.L., unlaundried, New York Mills, muslin, linen bosoms, 75c., now 50c; "Custer," were 50c. each, our price three for a dollar, or single, 35c.

25 dozen Gents' Negligee Shirts, all prices, 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.25 quality, unboxed and spread on tables; your choice as long as they last at 50c.

Men's Flannels.

50c. White Wool Underwear, 37½
50c. Red Flannel " 37½
50c. Fancy Ribbed " 37½
75c. Glove Fitting " 50c
75c. Camels' Hair " 50c
$1 Medicated Scarlet " 75c
$1 Wright's Health " 75c

Ladies' Woolen Underwear

50c. Jersey Ribbed, Fleece-lined, 37½
50c. White Merino Wool, 37½
$1 Scarlet, All Wool, 50c
$1 Natural Undyed Wool, 50c
$1 Australian Wool, 75c
$1 Non-Shrinking Wool, 75c

About 30 pairs Ladies' Pants, were 75c. and $1, now 39 Cents.

Sherwood Higgs & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

I have on hand a very large stock of best brand of Canned Fruits and Vegetables. They were bought just before the rise and this fact enables me to sell them very cheap considering the quality.

Imported Wines.

A consignment of a few cases of Imported Wines has just been received. They are the finest ever brought to Raleigh. Try them.

M. ROSENTHAL,
GROCER,
136 Fayetteville Street.

A Public Surprise

Our Great Inaugural Reduction Sale of Our Entire Winter Line of SUITS, OVERCOATS and UNDERWEAR at Fifteen Per Cent. less than regular prices which started on last Monday is to continue till all Winter stock is disposed of.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE!

Many a stranger came to our Store during the past week expecting to pay regular prices for goods, but when told that we give 15 Per Cent Discount, their bills were often doubled, for such a saving is hardly expected this early in Winter.

A BRAVE REDUCTION

We've banished every thought of profit and consideration of cost. Our purpose--one determination has taken possession of our energy—to reduce this enormous stock to its normal size, and do it without delay. There never were better Suits or Overcoats, or a better collection of Underwear worn by mortal man than you find in this house, and at 15 per cent. less than regular prices. On our Low Prices we build our hopes—to do in a day the business of a week—in a week to do what should have been accomplished in the month that's gone.

ANOTHER SPECIAL!

All the fine Derby Hats must go—$1 off the price will move them quickly.

$4.00 DERBYS FOR $3.00
$3.00 DERBYS FOR $2.00

NOT AN OLD STYLE IN THE LOT

These are the Hats bought this Fall, and are the best this country and England make—all sizes in newest shapes.

It is wise to be early at these Special Sales.

S. & D. BERWANGER
One-Price Clothiers.